**THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Sulkoh Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

*Corrected up to March* 1890.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.



# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,098—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1890.



**CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.**

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

| Qts. | pts. | | Qts. | pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-8 | 7-0 | Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc | 12-8 | 7-0 |
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| 8-0 | 20-0 | | 38-0 | 20-0 |

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clare are the largest and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B.L. PEKIN | 3929 | 600 | P. Harris | 18th April |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 25th " |
| B.L. MIRZAPORE | 3913 | 600 | R. Harvey | 2nd May |
| † BOKARA | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weigheli | 9th " |
| B.L. KAISAR-I-HINDoo | 2979 | 70 | G. W. Atkinson. | 16th " |
| B.L. CORO MANDEL | 4500 | 800 | L Reeves | 23rd " |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. J Weigheli | 30th " |
| B.L. THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 6th June. |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 13th " |
| B.L. ROHILLA | 3511 | 700 | M. de Horne | 20th " |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weigheli | 27th " |

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PENINSULAR .. | 5500 | 1000 | W. J. Webber.... | 13th May. 1890. |

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain. | 1890. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ROSETTA | 3525 | 700 | G. W. Brady | 24th April. |
| MALWA | 2970 | 500 | W. J. Nantes | 8th May. |
| CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 22nd " |
| ROME | 5011 | 1000 | A. W. Adamson | 5th June. |
| ORIENTAL | 5500 | 1000 | E. Stewart | 19th " |

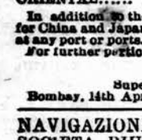
In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 14th April, 1890.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

| Steamers. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 20th April 1890. |
| RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 10th May 1890. |
| PO | —— | —— | 1st June 1890. |
| DOMENICO BALDUINO | 5,000 | 800 | 20th June 1890. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | To sail. |
|---|---|
| BISAGNO | On the 8th May 1890. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8, April 1890.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| †‡Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| aMEDUSA | G. Mettel | 3,800 | 550 | 15th April. |
| IMPERATRIX | F. Egger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st May. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st June. |
| *MARIA TERESA | R. Deperis | 4,200 | 600 | 15th June. |

*Will not call at Brindisi.

A Surgeon and Stewardesses on board of every Steamer

a Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480. |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ORION | B. Vidos | 3,800 | 850 | 15th May. |

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| THISBE | E. Perini | 3 800 | 550 | 21st April. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1890.

### CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS: and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "HEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN—CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application,

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

| Vessels. | Commander. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WERNERTH HALL | A. Buck | 4,100 | 500 | 15th Apl. 90. |

This fast steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess.

Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, March 1, 1890.

### CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE well known passenger Steamer "CLAN MACGREGOR" 3,000 tons Commander A. J. PHELP, will leave Bombay for Liverpool direct on or about the 15th instant. Saloon and State Rooms all on upper deck.

For particulars as to passage money, cabin plans &c., Apply to

FINLAY MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m. on 20th April after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahren Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 16th April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA" 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd May.

FOR MAURITIUS.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, to sail on or about 28th April.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BAGDAD," 1,274 tons, to sail on or about 18th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th April, 1890. Agents.

### ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Vessel. | T.K. Commander. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|
| M BRITANNIA | 3069 Brown | 14th April. |
| L ARABIA | 3514 J. Laird | 1 th May. |
| M NUBIA | 3551 J. G. Knox | 20th May. |
| ML HISPANIA | 3380 Abroy | 31st " |

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the Upper Deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st April, 1890.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.

INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the world.

Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.

A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row; Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P and O Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta.

S. S. "LORD CHARLEMONT" arrived from London via Kurrachee, 11th April, 1890.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Princes Dock

The steamer's surveyor, Capt. CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c, and all claims in the respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. No claims will be paid after sailing of the steamer.

JOHN M. HEYN & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th April, 1890.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


### ANCHOVIES IN OIL.

FINEST QUALITY.

THESE are superior to those usually sold in bottles, the special mothod of packing preserving the fish entire.

Per tin, As. 14.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### CHINA PRESERVES

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

IMPORTED DIRECT PER S.S. "BISAGNO."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| GINGER | per jar | Rs. | 2 4 |
| CHOW CHOW | " | " | 2 8 |
| COMQUATZ | " | " | 3 0 |

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY'S
### RAILWAY ITEMS.
TIFFIN BASKETS.

### PORTABLE TABLES.

LUNCHEON BOXES,
CORKSCREWS AND DOOR OPENERS,
VARIOUS RAILWAY LAMPS,
THE GUARD'S LAMP,
RAILWAY SPECTACLES.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
Fort and By-culla Bridge. BOMBAY—POONA Camp & Bhoodwar Peth.

### WHITE & CO.,

GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

Agents—Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., Bombay. SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay. WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

### TREACHER & CO.'S HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER'S "HIGHLAND MALT" WHISKY.

This really very fine Old Scotch Whisky has a full, ripe, mellow flavour, such as can only be found in a genuine, fully-matured Spirit.

Rs. 27 per dozen

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

Is a Blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate Aroma and Flavour.

Rs. 26 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "OLD TOM" GIN.

The attention of those who prefer Gin to any other spirit is drawn to this Cordial Old Tom, which has for years maintained its reputation as being the purest and best in the market.

Rs. 20-8 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "HEART-LABELLED" BRANDY.

The delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Fine OLD Cognac BRANDY, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.

Rs. 40 per dozen cash.

TREACHER'S "DRY UNSWEETENED" GIN.

A safe and wholesome stimulant, eminently suited for Indian Consumption.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" WHISKY.

This fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit, only distilled from the finest grain or malt; it is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.

Rs. 26 per dozen.

### TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### WANTED,—LADY NURSES

TO drive out Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers from Bombay and other Presidencies by the use of

### BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

Mr. P. B. PRESS, Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory :—"I have found BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE highly efficacious, after having tried it on several men of my factory, who were suffering from the prevailing Fever. By its use my Factory is again in working order.

*Akhbar-i-Soudagar*, the leading Merchants' paper, writes on the 15th March 1890—We have tried with success Dr. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE on several workmen of our Printing Department, who were suffering from the Influenza Epidemic. We strongly recommend to the public the use of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture in cases of Influenza.

Up-country orders for BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS should be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & CO., PHILLIPS & CO. &c., &c., at Re. 1 per bottle.

### THACKER & CO., LD.
### STOCK-TAKING CLEARANCE SALE

For the Month of APRIL ONLY.

TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT

Will be allowed on CASH PURCHASES of all

FANCY GOODS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, FRAMES, SCREENS, DESKS, DESPATCH BOXES, DEED and CASH BOXES, JEWEL CASES, FRAMED and UNFRAMED PICTURES, CIGAR BOXES, INKSTANDS, TANTALUS SPIRIT FRAMES, CABINETS OF GAMES, IVORY GOODS, GOLD and SILVER PENCIL CASES, WRITING SETS, LEATHER GOODS, TELESCOPES, BINOCULARS, MICROSCOPES, PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, CAMERAS and LENSES, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, ANCHORSTONE BUILDING BLOCKS, &c., &c.

*** Liberal Discounts will also be given on IMPORTANT CASH PURCHASES of Books in STANDARD and GENERAL LITERATURE Selected from the Shelves. A number of New Books of the past Season will be offered for the Month of APRIL ONLY at Greatly Reduced Rates.

### THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY

### GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

FREE FROM MERCURY.

FOR DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND BILIOUSNESS.

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS.

QUININE BITTERS—The Safest Patent Medicine.

QUININE BITTERS—Free from Mercury.

QUININE BITTERS—The oldest patent Medicine.

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QUININE BITTERS—For Dyspepsia.

QUININE BITTERS—For impaired appetite.

QUININE BITTERS—For every sorts of fevers.

QUININE BITTERS—In use amongst all classes.

QUININE BITTERS—For all ages.

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QUININE BITTERS—Can be had in Bottles worth one Rupee and bigger size worth two Rupees only.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—The safest aperient.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Tasteless.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Very mild but safe and certain.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—For impaired appetite.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Suited for all ages.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—For both sexes.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—An excellent substitute for Castor Oil.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Relieve headache.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Can safely be used with Quinine Bitters.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Can be had in Bottles worth twelve annas only.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Very effective.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Easily taken by children.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Kills all sorts of Worms.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Removes worms at the same time.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Tasteless.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Cause no Nausea or Vomitting.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—May be had in boxes worth twelve annas only.

All these can be had from every Chemist & Druggists References for the same can be made to Mr. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7. Third. Bhoiwada, or to the Quinine Bitters Manufacturing Co., Ld., Llanelly, S. Wales.

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NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
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CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
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CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
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ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
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GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

### MARCKS & COMPANY. Ld.

CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

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SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

| | Rs. | a. |
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| Ladies' Glace Court Shoes jet beaded Toes | 9 | 8 |
| Ladies' Glace Court Shoes Gold beaded Toes | 9 | 8 |
| Ladies' Glace Court Shoes Steel beaded Toes | 9 | 8 |
| Ladies' Glace Oxford Walking Shoes finest quality | 12 | 8 |
| Ladies' Russian Hide Oxford Walking Shoes finest quality | 11 | 8 |
| Ladies' Russia Hide Court Shoes finest quality | 8 | 0 |
| Ladies' Red Morocco Court Shoes do. | 8 | 0 |
| Ladies' Blue Morocco Court Shoes do. | 8 | 0 |
| Ladies' Fancy Worked Velvet Slippers Various Colours | 4 | 8 |
| Ladies' Soft Glace Slippers | 5 | 0 |
| Lutitian Cream for Brown or Russia Shoes | 1 | 8 |

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PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

### DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course or a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

### DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

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*N.B.*—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

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UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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THE
**COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,**
OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

EVERY EVENING, from 5 to 7-30 p.m., 8 annas.
Nights, from 8-30 to 11 p.m., Re. 1.
(Unless otherwise advertised).

SATURDAY MORNING, FROM 10 TO 12-30, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FROM 2 TO 4,
CHILDREN'S MATINEE.
Children, under 12.....Free. | Adults.....Ans. 8.

After WEDNESDAY, the 16th April, the RINK will be open for MORNING PRACTICE from 7 to 10-30 a. m. On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS ONLY. To these sessions Ladies will be admitted Free, Skates 8 annas. Gentlemen Admission 8 annas, Skates Free; WEDNESDAY and SATUARDAY NIGHTS, Ladies Invitation Night, Ladies can procure tickets Free on application to the MANAGER at the Rink Office.

On WEDNESDAY NIGHT, there will be a One Mile Race between two noted Gentlemen Amateurs. Thursday Night Session will be opened, Free Admission, Skates as usual, to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay, on this Night men of the Army and Navy will be admitted only as spectators.

On FRIDAY NIGHT, Invitation Night for the Officers and Men of H. M.'s Regular Forces. Skates as usual.

On SATURDAY NIGHT, 19TH of APRIL,
There Will be a Skating and Dancing Party.
Admission Rs. 2, Skates Free.
Only those in Evening Dress Admitted.
General Skating from 8-15 to 10 p.m.
Dancing from 10 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Men of the Army and Navy admitted only as spectators on this Night.
Tickets are now on Sale at the Rink Office.

### TRAVELLERS REQUISITES.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
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THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for SUPPLYING LIME for Public Works in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, during the current official year.

Forms of Tender may be obtained and Conditions of Contract learnt on application at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed and endorsed to be delivered at the office of the undersigned until 1 p.m., on MONDAY, 21st instant.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 14th April, 1890.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.

THIS is the result of much trouble and long experience; is the never-failing specific Remedy for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Consumption, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. It contains NO OPIATE or any other injurious Drug, but is a safe and palatable preparation of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing expectorant, demulcent, and balsamic properties. A few doses bring in control, without fail, even the most Obstinate and Chronic Diseases.

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CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
ESTABLISHED 1847.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letter of Administration of the property and credits of AGA MIRZA MAHOMED SIDIK TABASI bin HAJI MIRZA HUSSEIN TABASI, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased,

AGA MIRZA ABDOOL MAJID TABASI bin AGA MIRZA MAHOMED SIDIK TABASI the only son and heir of the deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay, aforesaid, the 11th day of April in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

J. W. ORR,
The 11th day of April, 1890.

Messrs. CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI, Petitioner's Attorneys.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

THE attention of the Jurymen is directed to the Preliminary Jury Lists published in the *Government Gazette* of the 10th instant.

Suggestions for rectification or corrections should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown or to the undersigned before the 21st instant.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office, Bombay, 10th April, 1890.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 29th instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.
Bombay, 14th April, 1890.

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HIGH CLASS.
COGNAC BRANDY.

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| BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed | 50 0 |
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| BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale | 30 0 |
| YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale | 26 0 |

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| JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR | 20 0 |
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Good Hope Hotel, Kemberley, South Africa,
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NOTICE.

THERE will be Offered for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Commercial Godowns, Alleppey, at 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 5th May 1890—2 th Madom 1065—about 60 candies of TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS in HUSK. At the same time, a quantity of Bees-Wax, Ivory and Damar, will also be sold.

For further information refer to handbills which can be had on application to the Commercial Agent, Alleppey; Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras; or Messrs. Wallibhoy, Khanderobhoy, and Co., Bombay.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.
Huzur Cutchery, Trevandrum, 2nd April, 1890.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th April 1890, at 3 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1889.
(2) To elect a Director and Auditors.
(3) To declare a Dividend.
(4) To submit Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company, to 31st December 1888.
(5) To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building Bombay, 31st March 1890.

SALE OF
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Taken in exchange and put in good order.

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| Square Piano, by Madler and Schonleber | Rs. 165 |
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| Square Piano, by Soundy | " 500 |
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| Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co. | " 550 |
| Semigrand, by Broadwood | " 475 |
| Semigrand, by Schiedmayer and Sons | " 900 |
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STIRLING & CULBARD.

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HEAD OFFICE, RATNAGIRI.

For forms of application, &c., apply to the
Hony. Secs., Satara—Mr. G. SCOTT, Depy. Collector and Magistrate.
" Ratnagiri—Mr. K. N. AJASHI, Accountant, Collector's Office.
" Bombay—Mr. URSHOLDAS OVERJEE MODY, Chief Ledger Keeper Store, Auditor and G. I. P. Railway.
Sholapore—M. SUTARAM VISRAM SETTGHANDY, Accountant Collector's Office.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 7. Up-country commissioners towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English carrier and every class of shoeing done.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS MOTHS, BEETLES, and all others Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription Rs 17 per year including postage.

# DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
## THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne late Army Medical Staff, to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera's Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaciety of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the late Mr. Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

THE
# INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
## FOR APRIL 1890.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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New handsome and light English-built Victorias, suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by L. Fulker of Salisbury.

A new English-built circular-fronted miniature Brougham by Watson of Lowestoft.

And one second-hand Calcutta-built Stanhope, with Brake.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourself well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

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| The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | M6,000,000 |
| The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO. | |

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fire Premiums for 1862 | £300,890 |
| 1825 | £988,156 |
| 1888 | £955,039 |

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lives are either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,605

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1871 | £2 196,972 | 1881 | £4,673,299 5 1 |
| 1876 | £3,492,950 1 4 | 1886 | £5,672 040 17 8 |

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of 18 what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name
Address
Occupation
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE FOR A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 26-13-4 | per mensem (*a*) | If premiums are payable for whole of life; or |
| Rs. 35-1-4 | " | (*b*) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or |
| Rs. 41-8-0 | " | (*c*) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or |
| Rs. 45-13-4 | " | (*d*) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous. |

AFTER being three years in force, each, year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

*N.B.*—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.

Twelve months.....Rs. 26
Six months.....,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorse Street, Whitefriars London.

## BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | $7,500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | $4,400,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS | $7,500,000 |

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
*Chairman*—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
*Deputy-Chairman*—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. John Bell-Irving. | S. C. Michaelson, Esq. |
| W. G. Brodie, Esq. | J. S. Moses, Esq. |
| T. E. Davies, Esq. | L. Poessnecker, Esq. |
| J. F. Holliday, Esq. | N. A. Siebs, Esq. |
| Hon. B. Layton. | K. A. Solomon, Esq. |

*Chief Manager*—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy. | Hankow. | Penang. |
| Bankok. | Hiogo. | Saigon. |
| Batavia. | Hollo. | San Francisco. |
| Bombay. | Lyons. | Singapore. |
| Calcutta. | Manila. | Tientsin. |
| Foochow. | New York. | Yokohama. |
| Peking | Hamburg | |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39, Threadneedle Street, London.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £983,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £465,250 |
| RESERVE FUND | £140,000 |

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Rampart Row, W. Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

# THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

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|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 55 |
| Half-yearly | ,, 25 | Half-yearly | ,, 28 |
| Quarterly | ,, 13 | Quarterly | ,, 15 |
| Monthly | ,, 5 | Monthly | ,, 6 |

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrears.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | ,, 29 | Half-yearly | ,, 32 |
| Quarterly | ,, 16 | Quarterly | ,, 18 |
| Monthly | ,, 6 | Monthly | ,, 6-6 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ten Lines and under— | |
| First insertion | Rs. 5 |
| Second do. | ,, 2-8 |
| Third do. | ,, 2-8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | As. 2½ per line |

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | As. 8 per line. |
| Second do. | 

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

**Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.**
**Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.**
**Columbia Skating Rink, 5-0 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.**

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Eton (s), from Batoum ; Kent (s), Batoum ; Rotherfield (s), Rangoon ; and Mary Beyts (s), Sunderland.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Hindoo (s), for Cutch Mandvi ; H M S Boadicea, Karachi ; I G T S P Stewart, Karachi ; Britannia (s), Marseilles ; and Branksome Hall (s), Karachi.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 5th April shows a decrease up to the 11th inst. of Rs. 1,53,185 in receipts.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 5th April shows a decrease up to the 11th inst. of Rs. 6,58,848 in receipts.

THE REAY MEMORIAL FUND.—The name of Mr. N. S. Ginwalla was incorrectly printed Gheewalla in the list of contributors to the Reay Memorial Fund.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to be in attendance at the High Court to-morrow (Wednesday) at 10 o'clock a.m., instead of this morning.

THEFT.—Fakeera Punchun, a dhobie, residing on the ground floor of a house at Marine Lines, 1st Lane, reports the theft of two bundles of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 81-8, from his room, on the night of the 11th instant.

THE FIRE AT THE NICHOL MILL.—The official report regarding the fire at the Nichol Mill at Lower Colaba, on Sunday night last, will be submitted by Superintendent MacDermot this morning to the Commissioner of Police at Byculla.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—Kimber Abdoola, a fireman, residing in a chawl at Cammateepoora, reports that his servant named Sheer Mahomed, aged 16 years, on Sunday last, had stolen a quantity of pearls and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 145, from his box during his absence on that day, and absconded.

FIRE AT BANK STREET.—A fire broke out yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, amongst a number of casks containing straw and old papers, at the back of Messrs. John Fleming and Company's offices in Bank Street, but was extinguished within half an hour. The origin of the fire is not known, and the damage is estimated at Rs. 200.

THE DNYAN PRASARAK MANDAL.—The fifth lecture of the season 1889-90, will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society, at the Framji Kavasji Institute, at 6 p.m. this evening by Dr. Rustom N. R. Ranina on "The Course of Light through a Lens." The lecture will be illustrated with diagrams and lantern scenes, and is opened to the public.

DEATH OF THE DEWAN OF MORVI.—Mr. Mahadev Dewchand, the Dewan of Morvi, who was suffering for some time past from fever and asthma, died on Saturday morning at Morvi, at the age of sixty-four years. He conducted the Morvi Karbhar for seven years, and before that was Karbhari of Dhrole. He leaves behind him three sons and a young widow, aged fifteen.—*Kathiawar Times.*

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Cassum Ebrahim, against whom there appeared a register of five previous convictions, was again yesterday charged by Inspector Chislett ; at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P Ryan, with being found loitering at Grant Road on Sunday night last, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE ANIMALS HOSPITAL.—On the 1st of March last, there were 113 bullocks, 39 horses, and 4 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of March 69 bullocks, 38 horses, and 16 dogs were admitted ; and during the same month 79 bullocks, 32 horses, and 8 dogs were discharged from the hospital. 2 cases among bullocks, 1 case among horses, and 3 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening commencing at 6 o'clock :—

March .....Endymion.....M. Devery.
Grand Selection...La Mascotte.....Audran.
Patrol .....British .....G. Asch.
Valse .....Gypsies.....A. G. Crove.
Lander.....Styrean Airs.....Keler Bela.
Galop .....Pottergeister .....Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—A correspondent writes :—On Monday morning on the site of the recent fire, which took place the night before at Arthur Bunder, was witnessed a touching spectacle. From what could be gathered it seems that the son of a butler, employed at the Grant's Buildings, who had just come down from the mofussil, was missing. The butler and his better half could not be condoled with, and nothing could convince them of the safety of their son, for they had given him up for lost in the flames. It was a touching sight to behold the father frantic with grief, and the mother pacing up and down beating her breast, and deploring the apparent loss of her son.

TRYING A NOVELTY.—A Hindoo servant named Beecher Mooljee could not resist the temptation on the 12th instant of possessing himself of a watch, valued at Rs. 8, which caught his gaze, as it was hanging up against the wall in his master's shop. Taking the watch down he put it in his pocket, but it was not long ere he relented. Feeling ill at ease with his novelty, he made up his mind to get rid of it, and consequently sold it to a Parsee for Rs. 5. He was arrested by the police, and on being placed before Mr. Richardson yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, he implored the mercy of his Worship and bitterly lamented over his offence. His aged mother also put in a word to the Court in hopes of mitigation of the sentence ; but Beecher was convicted, and sentenced to twenty days' hard labour.

MAKING PROVISION FOR HIS WIFE.—Inspector Stanford yesterday placed Rama Moorar before Mr. Richardson at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of stealing a pair of silver bangles, valued at Rs. 15, and one rupee in cash. The property had been made away with from Ramjee Anjee, the complainant. Both the accused and the complainant worked in the Victoria Hotel. It was on the 9th instant that Ramjee discovered that he had been robbed of his articles, which he had locked up in another servant's box. Having obtained possession of the bangles Rama pawned them to a Marwaree in Bhendy Bazaar for Rs. 15. On securing this sum he immediately despatched it to his wife in Bulsar. He was arrested on suspicion by the police, at the instance of his late companion, and pleading guilty to his offence was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A NOTED JAIL-BIRD.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Inspector Chislet charged Muncha Dalla, against whom there appeared a register of three previous convictions, before Mr. P. Ryan with attempting to steal a brass armlet, valued at 6 annas, from the person of a lad named Dhondia Babajee whilst lying asleep, at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning on the verandah of a house at Thakordwar. The accused was observed while attempting to remove the armlet from the person of Dhondia by a passer-by, when a cry of "thief, thief," was raised, and Muncha Dallal ran away, but was pursued by Dhondia and the other lads who were sleeping near him, when Muncha Dallal was arrested by a policeman doing duty on that road. Muncha, on admitting three previous convictions, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER.—The rule *nisi* in the case of Lilladar Shamjee vs. Dwarkadass Shamjee and others, which was issued on the 24th February last, at the instance of Dwarkadass Shamjee, calling upon Lilladhur Shamjee and the other defendants to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed to take charge of the partnership books, property, and assets of the firm of Jadowjee Raghowjee, came on for argument before Mr. Justice Farran, at the High Court, on Saturday. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, appeared for Dwarkadas Shamjee. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Browne, appeared for Lilladhur Shamjee ; Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, appeared for the second defendant ; and Mr Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Dyabhoy, appeared for the third and fourth defendants. After hearing the learned counsel of the respective parties, his Lordship ordered that Mr. Turner, the Official Assignee, be appointed receiver of the partnership property, books, and assets of the firm.

ROBBING A GIRL OF HER ORNAMENT.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Inspector Greyhurst brought up on remand and charged Sonoo hunajee, a noted character of no fixed place of residence, before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 20, from the person of Teakee, a girl, on the night of the 19th March last. The accused, it appears, went to the waddy where the little girl lived with her brother named Pandoo Balloo, at Damar Gully. On seeing the girl, accused asked her to go and show him a pan-sooparee shop in that locality. She followed accused for that purpose and while on her way to the shop accused removed the ornament from her neck, and made off with it. On the theft being reported to the police, about eleven days ago, Sonoo Dhunajee, was arrested on suspicion, and placed amongst several other persons, before the little girl, whom she identified as the man who took away her neck ornament. Subsequently it was discovered that Sonoo has disposed of the ornament—a portion of it to a jeweller named Moolchund Jetha, and a portion to Laljee Runchord, who had melted the material. Sonoo, on pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

## HIGH COURT.—APRIL 15.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr JUSTICE TELANG.)

For Judgment.

649—Ardeshir, H. and D—Dadabhoy Curaetji A[illegible] ner vs. H. H. Maharaja Yesh[illegible] Holkar,—Tyabji and D.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

658—Ardesir, H & D—The Goculdas Balabdas Manufacturing Co vs James Scott and others—Craigie, L and O. Part heard.

673—Ardesir, H & D—Nanusha Juggoosha vs Rev. T H Greig and others—Macfarlane, E and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

608-89—Roughton and B—Goverdhundas Damodhur vs Lallji, Cutchra and another—Thakurdas, D, and C.

75-90—Chalk, W, and S—Abdoola Hajee Josub vs Hasan Hajee Joosub,—Macfarlane, E, and H.

106-90—Crawford, B, B, and B—William Watson vs R C L—Carey.

107-90—Nana and H,—M. J Dias vs The Hongkong and Shangai Bank—Conroy and B.

125-90—Inporson—Shunker Chimoojee Vanjarey vs Hajee Aboo Ahmed and others.

130-90—Thakurdas, D, and C—Laljibhai Ruttonjee vs Haji Abdool Lutiff Baledina, and others.

142-90—Jefferson B, D, and K—Ruttonchund Hurukchund vs Luxminarayen Joomerlal—Wadia and G.

148-90—Thakurdas D, and C—Goolam Hoosein Moorag and others vs Allarukhia Arab.

149-90—Macfarlane, E, and H—Begumbebee vs Lalji Kurson.

156-90—Conroy and B—Sir A. D, Sassoon and others vs Datoo Jetha and another.

157-90—Conroy and B—Sir A. D. Sassoon and others vs Naranji Moolji and another—Pestonjee and R.

158-90—Conroy and B—Sir A. D. Sasson and others vs Goolamhoosen Adumjee.

159-90—E, Wilkin—Nagindas Vadhoochand and another vs A. Ascher—Inperson.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

244-89—Conroy and B—C J Greengrass vs F Beaumont and others—H Bicknell, and C and B—Partly decreed.

53-89—Conroy and B—Gokibai vs Lukhmidas Khimji—Jefferson, B D and K—Part heard.

685-89—Wadia and G—Shivnarayen Muthurudas vs C A Beyts and others—Little, S F and N.

698-63—M H Khan, for pauper, Fuzloodin bin Cumroodin Nowrungay vs Aishabai and others—Ardesir, H and D.

Defended New Long Causes.

693-89—Roughton and B—E B Angelo vs A A Angelo—Crawford, B B and B.

52-90—Roughton and B—E B Angelo vs A A Angelo—C B B and B.

71-90—In person, a pauper—Vuzrabai vs Goolamhoosen Hyderally—In person.

Postponed Long Causes.

175-89—Ardesir, H and D—Ebrahimbhoy PeerMahomed and others vs Peerbhoy Essoolji and others—Jefferson, B D and K and W and G.

448-88—Chitnis, M and M—Abba bin Baba Saheb Bhislay vs Rahimtoola Dewraj and others—Payne, G and S.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 12th April, as compared with the statement of the 3rd April 1890 :

| LIABILITIES. | April 3. Rs. | April 12 Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities | 30,00,000 | 30,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 49,30,112 | 64,17,081 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 59,12,015 | 55,90,487 |
| Other Deposits | 2,53,12,764 | 2,60,72,445 |
| Post Bills | 7,990 | 7,450 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn | 4,75,536 | 5,47,889 |
| Rs. | 4,96,38,417 | 5,16,35,352 |
| **ASSETS.** | | |
| Govt. & other authorized Securities | 51,62,643 | 51,97,463 |
| Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise | 25,74,787 | 25,27,875 |
| Loans do. do. | 1,80,63,962 | 1,83,82,337 |
| Current Accounts overdrawn | 1,845 | 1,617 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | 1,64,41,407 | 158,29,253 |
| Stamps, &c. | 27,593 | 27,604 |
| Dead Stock Rs. 6,34,172 | | |
| Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000 | 3,69,172 | 3,69,172 |
| Bullion | ..... | .... |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents | 2,87,5 1 | 1,91,245 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | 67,09,507 | 93,08,789 |
| Rs. | 4,96,38,417 | 5,16,35,352 |

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 13th April 1890.

*Means of observations at* 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m. and* 10 *p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·802 |
| Temperature of the Air | 85·1 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 76·4 |
| Dew Point | 73·1 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 683 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) | 4·4 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) | 90·2 |
| Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.) | 81·5 |
| General Directions of Wind *a* | NW, S, WNW, NW, NNW. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours *a* | 270 |

*a* From midnight to midnight.

A MEETING of Parsee Justices of the Peace was held at Ma[illegible]n Castle, the residence of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of electing delegates of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, in the room of Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee Setna and Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee, deceased. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy presided. There were only two candidates for the two vacancies, namely Mr. Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, in the room of Mr. Setna, and Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee in the room of Mr. Banajee. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., in proposing Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, said it was gratifying to know that the worthy sons of the baronet's family were all coming forward to render services to the Parsee community. Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C. I. E., proposed Mr. Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, and in doing so remarked that Mr. Bomonjee was a member of one of the oldest Parsee families in Bombay, and was fully acquainted with the history, the manners, customs, and inner life of the Parsees. His great work, the "Parsee Prakash," bore testimony to his industry and abilities ; and he was sure to be a valuable acquisition to the delegates. Both candidates were unanimously elected ; and the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE sanitary spirit is spreading in Madras as well as in other parts of India, writes an up-country paper. The local Government have sought and obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to the appointment of a special engineer to advise municipalities in regard to sanitary works, and such an officer will shortly be engaged. Already several municipalities—Kumbakonam, Negapatam, Vellore and Ootacamund—have schemes for drainage or water-supply in preparation, but several others have been obliged to wait for professional assistance. There will no longer be any need for delay, and we may except that with the next few years, marked progress will be made in providing the towns of the Presidency with proper drainage and water-supply.

## GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, April 3rd.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Captain G M Bullock, 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, Station Staff Officer, 1st class, to officiate as District Staff Officer, 2nd class, Rohilkhand District, vice Captain J Sherton, District Staff Officer, proceeded on furlough.

Station Staff, Meerut.—Captain A. C. Batten, Squadron Commander, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Captain R. E. Golightly, District Staff Officer, who has vacated on proceeding on six months' leave to England.

10th Bengal Infantry.—Surgeon P. O. W. Hailey, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Major W. Duncan, proceeded on furlough.

19th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant W. J. Windsor, Worcestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation.

22nd Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant L N Herbert, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, vice Rattray, vacated on promotion to Captain.

Lieutenant C A Fowler, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, vice Herbert.

Lieutenant H B Fagan, supernumerary on the establishment of the 24th Punjab Infantry to be Wing Officer on probation vice Lamb, seconded for employment on the District Staff.

(Lieutenant Fagan will be graded in the regiment [illegible] M Lowis and below Lieutenant C [illegible] Jones.

[illegible]

35th Sikhs.—[illegible] supernumerary on the [illegible] Wing Officer on probation, [illegible] the 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contin[illegible]

37th Dogras.—Lieutenant J. A. H. Woodw[illegible] Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Brown, vacated on promotion to Captain.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major J. F. Egerton, Worcestershire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his Regiment, to which he has recently been appointed as 2nd-in-Command.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain T St C Davidson, Leinster Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his Regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain H W Smith, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England, travelling at his own expense, for the purpose of taking up the Adjutancy of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion, Hampshire Regiment.

Lieutenant M. J. W. Pike, Royal Irish Fusiliers, attached to the 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bengal Staff Corps, is posted to the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, pending orders from his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief as to his disposal.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieutenant Colonel S. Acklom and Captain C. Delme-Radcliffe, Connaught Rangers, are directed to proceed to Malta to join the 2nd Battalion of their Regiment, into which they have recently been promoted.

Lieutenant E. F. Griffin, Leinster Regiment, attached to the 45th Sikhs, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bengal Staff Corps, is posted to the 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, pending orders from his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief as to his disposal.

Lieutenant H. S. Rawlinson, King's Royal Rifle Corps, is granted leave to remain in England.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant :

2nd Lieut R. G. Macpherson, Royal Warwickshire Regiments ; 2nd Lieut C. P. Down, 2nd Lieut G. C. Rigby, and 2nd Lt S. H. Pollen, Wiltshire Regiment.

The following officers having passed the examination laid down in para. 331, Army Regulations, India, Vol. II, are qualified for appointment on the Regimental, General and Personal Staff of the Army :

Capts A Adye, F Hawkins, E W Cunliffe, G F Wiles, H H Dobbie, O C Armstrong, G A McCarthy, E L Wright, G B Unwin, F Oswald, W E Phillips and L J Howell, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieuts R G Egerton, W Stewart, G W Rawlins, Bengal St Corps ; Capts J E Preston, DSO, T W J M Georges, G C Atkinson and G S Kerrich, Lieuts R D Burlton, and L R Tuson, Madras Staff Corps ; Capts H D M Minchin, W St L Chase, VC, R Bailie, A L B Hughes, G E Walter, C M Gray, L S H Baker, A Phayre and G W Mitchel, Lieuts P B Legh, and W A M Wilson, Bo St Corps.

On return from furlough, Major W L Greenstreet, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Rawal Pindi Command, Military Works.

Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for War, Major H F G Webster, Paymaster, 21st Hussars, is, in anticipation of his immediate promotion to the rank of Staff Paymaster, directed to proceed from Bangalore to Natal by the most expeditious route.

The leave to England, granted to Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) R K Breton, 2nd Bn Royal Irish Regiment, is extended to date of his retirement.

The leave to England, on private affairs, for twelve months, granted to 2nd Lieutenant R G T Baker-Carr, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, is cancelled.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Major J G Glancy, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, is extended to the 19th August 1890.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant H L Kirke, 70th Field Battery, for six months', on private affairs.

Lieutenant A S Jenour, No 7 Mountain Battery, for six months, on private affairs.

Captain A Keene, No 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, on private affairs.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant H Mercer, for six months on medical certificate.

1st Battalion East Kent Regiment—Major C E Reeves, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment—Captain F J Pink, D E O., for five months, on private affairs.

2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment—Lieutenant G O R Wynne, for six months, on medical certificate.

4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps—Captain W S Kays, for six months, on medical certificate.

Medical Staff—Surgeon Major D C G Bourns, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

East Lancashire Regiment—2nd Lieutenant H H F Turner (Officiating Squadron Officer on probation 2nd Bengal Cavalry), to Rawal Pindi and Murree, for six months, to study the native languages.

7th Bengal Infantry.—Major A W Jamieson, on private affairs, to Kumaon and Gurwal, for six months, from the 15th April 1890, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

18th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel R H F Rennick, to Kulu, on private affairs, from the 8th April to the 14th July.

22nd Punjab Infantry.—Captain R H Rattray, on private affairs, to Mauritius and Australia, for six months, from date of availing himself of it.

General List Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel E M Forbes, Commandant, Fort Chunar, to Almorah, on private affairs, to the 30th September.

Bengal Sappers and Miners—Colonel B Blood, Royal Engineers, to Kashmir, on private affairs.

Subject to the approval of Her Majesty, Major General John Hubbard White is permitted to retire from the service on the pension and extra annuity to which he may be entitled.

Captain W J Underwood, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Dera Ismail Khan to England on promotion.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain J S M Lenox-Conyngham, Connaught Rangers, is directed to proceed to Malta to join the 2nd Battalion of his Regiment into which he has recently been promoted.

On return from field service Lieutenant E H de V. Atkinson, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Presidency and Oudh Command.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant : 2nd Lieutenants M P R Oakes and J B Scriven, 5th Lancers.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant C J Perceval, 31st Field Battery, for six months, on medical certificate.

2nd Lieutenant M S Williams, 68th Field Battery, for six months, on medical certificate.

2nd Lieutenant R V Vassar-Smith, 68th Field Battery, for six months, on medical certificate.

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant C J Briggs, for six months, on private affairs.

Capt W R Goold-Adams, for six months, on private affairs.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—2nd Lieut R D Herron, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

## TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON cured of Deafness and Noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 2,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 1,500 cwts, myrabollams H Gokaldass ; 1450 cwt groundnuts, Glade and Co ; 79 tons linseed oil, Thos H Moore and Co ; 145 bales wool and 200 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1000 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 156 bales hemp, T Lalljee.

St Duston s—375 cwts myrabollams, S Dossa ; 47 bales wool, N Morjee ; 47 bales wool, E Sewjee ; 2,000 cwts wheat and 500 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 27 bales gunney rags P Vearsee ; 32 bales cotton, H A Cozorane ; 25 bales aloes fibre, D Goculdass ; 56 bales cotton, C Monsee ; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

Britannia s—200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon, and Co ; 10 cases Bombay Art Pottery, W and A Graham and Co.

Clan Macgregor s—115 bales cotton, Hajee M H Nemajee ; 24 bales wool, K Khooshall ; 600 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 114 bales cotton, Benn Ashley and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 600 cwts oil cakes, H Dossa ; and 50 bales cotton, C Jeoraj.

City of Dublin s—10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co 1,000 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—250 [illegible], K Khooshall : 281¼ cwts olibanum, C[illegible] Seomer ; 8 bales skin, C Ragoballey ; 12 bales skin, C Jooma and Co ; 7 bales skin, P H[illegible]

[illegible]

Gaddum Byth[illegible] Spinner and Co ; 2,0[illegible] Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Kil[illegible]

FOR HAVRE.

Amana s—1,000 bales cotton, George Lockhart [illegible] Co.

St Fillans s—1,00 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, S Dharamsee ; 30,001 cwts mustardseed, A Bl[illegible]scheck and Co ; 500 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 800 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 50 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 10,005 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co ; and 360 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—1,999½ cwts rapeseed, 200 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co ; 22 tons old iron pieces, R Tyebjee and Co ; 1,399 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hibernia s—435 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 55 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co ; 115 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Strathmore s—400 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

Liscard s—440 bales cotton, Thos H. Moore and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—1,899 cwts tilseed, Ralli Brothers.

Akaba s—13,500 cwts wheat, 2,857 linseed, and 5,022 rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 8,001 cwts gingellyseed, E Spinner and Co ; 3,000 cwts wheat, 2,001 cwts linseed, 2,091 cwts rapseed, and 12,510 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—4,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Singapore s—450 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—145 bales twist, and 325 cwts sandalwood, S N Talati and Co ; 143 cwts cloves, H Rebimtoolabhoy and Co ; 44 cwts sharkfins, A Joosub ; 20 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 75 cwts onion, Padoo Kala ; 125 cwts onions, N Framjee ; 360 cwts copiete, Quan Lun Koo ; 35 chests opiums, The P and O Co ; 100 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian S and M Co ; 20 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Thisbe s—99 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co ; 200 bales twist, E Ebram ; 250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordeen and Co ; 200 bales cotton, K Harmookrai ; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 205 bales twist, K M Heerammaneck and Co ; 15 bales twist, The Jamshed Manufacturing and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy s—60 bales twist, S N Talati and Co ; 50 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.

Thisbe s—75 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton M Co ; 50 bales twist, E Noordeen and Co ; 50 bales twist, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co ; 160 bales twist, The Sun Mills ; 125 bales twists Thos G Hill and Co ; 30 bales twist, The Jamshed M Co ; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 25 bales twist, K M Heerammaneck and Co ; and 50 bales twist, John Fleming and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA

Thisbe s—50 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co.

## ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, April 7.

| ARRIVALS. | | | | DEPARTURES. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. | Date. | To. | |
| March 15 | Ranger | | | | | |
| 28 | H M's S.S Volturno (lt Corvette) | Johnson | Bulhar | 6 | Somali Coast | |
| 30 | Woodcock | Carlo | Suez | 3 | Zanzibar | |
| 31 | Tenasserim | Bowman | Mussowa | | Mussowa | |
| April 1 | Inchborva | Ashby | Akyab | 1 | Dunkirk | |
| | Dryfesdale | Houston | Akyab | | Port Said F O | |
| | Transit | Burge | Rangoon | | Port Said F O | |
| | Oriental | Stewart | London | | Bomb y | |
| | Hajeera | Crawford | Rangoon | | Port said F O | |
| 2 | Rewa | Mann | London | 2 | Calcutta | |
| | Ebro | Elliot | Bombay | | Hull | |
| | Africa | Franks | Zanzibar | | London | |
| | Meteore Fch. G. boat | Sauveur | Obock | 3 | Obock | |
| | Monile | Hughes | Bombay | 2 | Mussowa | |
| | Oceana | Powell | Sydney | 3 | London | |
| | Bengal | Barratt | Calcutta | | Marseilles | |
| | Ailsa Craig | Hazels | Bombay | 4 | Dunkirk | |
| | Singapore | Parodi | Genoa | 2 | Bombay | |
| | Sachsen | Gessel | China | 3 | Bremen | |
| 3 | Norwood | Battram | Bassein | | Port Said F O | |
| | Assam | Browne | Bombay | 7 | Bombay | |
| | Thisbe | Pirini | Trieste | 4 | Bombay | |
| | Roma | Taylor | Cardiff | | | |
| | Seghalica | Homery | Marseilles | 4 | China | |
| | Veraz | Dagnino | Calcutta | 6 | Aden | |
| | Carrera | Museowa | Museowa | 4 | Mussowa | |
| | Rugby | Deputron | Rangoon | | Port Said FO. | |
| 4 | Crocodile H. M's T. Ship | Evans | Bombay | | Portsmouth | |
| | SaintRegulas | Grimseditch | Akyab | | Port Said F O | |
| | Astrala | Nicholas | Akyab | 6 | Port Said F O | |
| | Tuna | White | Berbera | 5 | Berbera | |
| | Charters Tower | Milliken | Bombay | | Dunkirk | |
| 5 | Stella | Partridge | Calcutta | 6 | Bar elona | |
| | Kent | Johnson | Batoum | 5 | Bombay | |
| | Manora | Henderson | Calcutta | | Loudon | |
| | St. Peters-burg | Guthan | Odessa | 7 | Vladivostok | |
| | Penguin H. M's | Moore | Portsmouth. | | Australia | |
| | Miscer | Nassat | Hodeida | 6 | Suez | |
| | Wistow Hal | Hughes | Bombay | | Antwerp | |
| 6 | Oxus | Delacroix | China | | Marseilles | |
| | D'Estaing (Fch. Corvette) | Prouhet | Zanzibar | | | |
| | Bouvet (Fch. G. boat) | Nicolas | Zanzibar | | | |
| | Meurthe (Fch. Transport) | Giron | Zanzibar | | | |

A TELEGRAM has been received from Calcutta announcing that the Vicar Generalship has been abolished, and Mons. Dalgado, who has been holding that appointment, is returning to Bombay. The strained relations existing between the Bishop of Meliapur and his Vicar-General at Calcutta, were an open secret, and the wonder is that Mons Dalgado has been able to pull on so long. He was an obstacle in the removal of funds from the mission, and in spite of his opposition it is reported that the Bishop of Meliapur has purchased a bungalow at Ootocamund for an episcopal residence, which and its furniture has cost some fifty thousand rupees. The Catholics of Calcutta have sent a memorial to the King of Portugal detailing abuses in the administration of the diocese, specially in the removal of funds from one diocese to the other.

THE ALBION MILK AND SOAP.—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essent[illegible]y complexion soap is most agreeable an[illegible]neficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened, by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists.—Agents, [illegible] and Co., Bombay.

## THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, April 11.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A. M. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st Nov. to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

| STATIONS. | Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m. | Barometric Pressure. Change in past 24 hours. | Barometric Pressure. Variation from mean of day. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m. | Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in Shade. Variation from mean of day. | Humidity, 8 a.m. | Cloud 8 a.m. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date. | Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delhi | 29·783 | —·071 | —·018 | W | 6 | 74·3 | 102·5 | 72·6 | +0·2 | 66 | ... | ... | 0·92 | —1·95a |
| Agra | 29·748 | —·077 | —·044 | S W | 6 | 83·6 | 105·1 | 71·3 | —0·9 | 28 | ... | ... | 0·52 | —0·62b |
| Allahabad | 29·735 | —·037 | —·066 | W N W | 5 | 85·3 | 108·4 | 73·6 | +1·7 | 20 | ... | ... | 0·15 | —0·73c |
| Jhansi | 29·777 | —·044 | —·025 | N W | 5 | 87·6 | 104·0 | 79·4 | +3·9 | 26 | ... | ... | 0·53 | —0·93c |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illeg

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No ade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"MADEIRA," Leacock's "Anchor Seal," now obtainable from PHIPSON and Co.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationary Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner, Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

MAHABLESHWAR! MAHABLESHWAR!! —Phaeton from Wather to Mahableshwar, Rs. 15. Tonga from Wather to Mahableshwar, Rs. 10, Seats in Tonga for servants each Rs. 2. Parcels, including railway charges per lb. As. 2. Apply to Coverjee [illegible] Co., Poona, Mahableshwar and Bombay, Limited.

TO-DAY.—At Mr. Dumales' Auction Sale at Middle Colaba,—A Handsome roomy double-seated BROUGHAM in first-class order with a high bread bay Arab horse.

THE sale of H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught's valuable furniture, pianos, horses, carriages, linen, &c., at the Tents, Cooperage, near the Bandstand, to-day, at 1 p. m.

AS MOTIVALA'S DYSENTRODYNE is a real specific for Dysentery with or without blood or slime, and as it has cured almost hopeless cases, it has become a very favorite medicine with Europeans. For certificates of cures see handbills which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Price 4 and 8 annas per phial.

ON VIEW.—The late Lieut. Merriman's Valuable Household Furniture, to be SOLD at No. 19, Marine Lines, on WEDNESDAY, 16th April.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. A. B. Dunnett's Valuable Household Furniture, Burroughes and Watt's Billiard Table, Plants, &c, at Middle Colaba, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

WANTED two TRAINED NURSES to attend a Mahomedan Gentleman suffering from harmless chronic insanity. Apply to Dr. SHAVUKSHA SORABJEE, Hyderabad Deccan, giving terms, age and testimonials. Musical attainments preferred.

SHORT-HAND and TYPEWRITER (Remington's) wishes employment in a Shipping or Mercantile firm, has had several years' practical experience, good reference. Apply "O.," care of this paper.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 13, Rampart Row.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW TO BE LET for Six Months, from 1st May next. Also the use of two horses and a carriage for the keeping. For terms, &c., apply to F. BOZZONI, Middle Colaba.

TO LET, furnished for the season, up to 15th October next, at Poona, a large roomy BUNGALOW containing 3 bedrooms, &c., &c., with an upper storied house attached, having a large cool bedroom. For further particulars apply to 113, *Civil Lines*.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most central, comfortable and fashionable Hotel on the hill. Rooms are bright, airy and open to westerly breeze. Terms moderate.

MATHERAN, GRANVILLE HOTEL, recently built near Gymkhana, occupies unrivalled situation, commanding extensive views. Bright Airy rooms, not low-pitched as found at other hotels.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

GLUTEN & JAMBOUL Biscuits Charcoal BISCUITS, Bran Biscuits to order. PEARSE, Church Gate Street, Fort.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES of every description can be had in great variety at MORENAS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

A SMALL Combined Vertical Steam-Engine, also a Soda-Water Plant. With all the latest improvements for economy and durability. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country residences, Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

THE New Patent PHŒNIX with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels, with six Metal Tunes and with Steel Reeds. Rs. 50—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SANITARY WOOL UNDERCLOTHING special light Texture, suitable for India wear, English Manufacture, Guaranteed Pure, Undyed Natural Wool.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

OPTICIAN WANTED—REQUIRED TWO OPTICIANS, well acquainted with the Suiting of Spectacles and Eyeglasses. Must have had experience and be of good address. Liberal Salary to really competent and active men. MARCKS & CO., LD., Bombay.

LAWSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

NOTICE.

MR. C. A GRAVES, DENTAL SURGEON, HAS REMOVED from Medows Street to ESPLANADE ROAD. (next to National Bank of India) and Malabar Hill Road.

THE EXCELSIOR BILLIARD CUSHIONS on the new PATENT LOW PRINCIPLE are now being made by BY JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.'s LD., and can be supplied at the same price, as those made on the old principle. Price Lists free on application to, JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD., GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS, 18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST.

[illegible] Black or Brown Leather Straps.

Oxydized Steel .....from Rs. 25
Silver ..... ,, Rs. 35
Oxydized Silver..... ,, Rs. 40
14ct. Gold ..... ,, Rs, 55
18ct. Gold ..... ,, Rs. 59

Solid Gold wristlets in flexible chain, and other designs from Rs. 92 and upwards. They can be adjusted to take any Lady's Watch. Performance and Durability Guaranteed

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD. BOMBAY AND POONA.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO, 16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each).. Rs 800
Do. do. 10 ,, ,, do. 500
EDISON do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)... 400
GRAMME do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p. 500
GRAMME DYNAMO, 10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p... 180
GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE ,, 1 anna ,,

F. FISCHER & Co.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Albert Buildings, Esplanade Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF A CERTAIN BUILDING.

For Removal, in the European General Hospital, in Fort George.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the Undersigned will sell for removal by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m. on the premises, all the materials of the One Mangalore tiled, upper-storied building, known as the Old Sisters' Quarters.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. Bombay, 15th April, 1890.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 14.

Beyond the news that Government had allotted 5 extra lakhs of Wire Transfers at Is 5 7-32d., chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date, no fresh financial advices are to hand since those of Friday evening, Stock Exchange quotations having as usual been unchanged on the last day of the week. Private telegrams, however, report a further advance of ¼d. in Bar Silver, making the price 44⅜d. per oz. We have already given the latest telegraphic advices by wire regarding Cotton and General Produce.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at Head Office... | Inc. | Rs. | 14,86,969 |
| ,, ,, Branches..... | Dec | ,, | 3,21,528 |
| Other Deposits ..... | Inc. | ,, | 7,59,681 |
| Government Securities..... | Inc. | ,, | 34,817 |
| Loans..... | Inc. | ,, | 3,18,375 |
| Bills Discounted ..... | Dec | ,, | 8,12,154 |
| Cash with other Banks ..... | Dec | ,, | 96,256 |
| Cash and Currency Notes ..... | Inc. | ,, | 25,99,232 |

While the Bank of Bengal has found it necessary to further advance its rates by one per cent. the Statement of our own Presidency Bank, issued this afternoon, discloses an increase in the Cash Balance of close upon 26 lakhs, making it stand at some 93 lakhs. The season of holiday-making and business inactivity, through which we have [illegible] in part with

[illegible] 15, 1890.

[illegible] doing in this market about 1,000 bales, than [illegible] Saturday, the purchases reported this [illegible] summing up about 2,500 bales. Of these 1,000 bales were Bengals at Rs. 178-92; and half that quantity of Akote, at Rs. 198; the balance being made up, in about equal proportions, of Julgaum, at Rs. 196½; Wadwan, at Rs. 205-9; Mowa, at Rs. 221-2; and Veraval, at Rs. 185-95 per candy. An advance of Re. 1 per candy has been established in Bhownuggar, but other descriptions are unchanged, the market closing firm.

WHEAT keeps steady in tone, and prices are unaltered for all descriptions, but there has been considerably less enquiry from exporters to-day, and only a moderate business has transpired.

SEEDS have been in more active demand again, and considerable purchases have been made by shippers; but we call rates the same all round as they closed on Saturday, and a steady feeling in the market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton..... | 12,892 | bales. |
| Wheat ..... | 33,545 | cwts. |
| Linseed ..... | 28,809 | ,, |
| Rapeseed..... | 9,421 | ,, |
| Gingelly ..... | 4,262 | ,, |
| Poppyseed ..... | 10,437 | ,, |
| Groundnuts ..... | 6,266 | ,, |
| Castorseed ..... | 5,343 | ,, |

FREIGHTS are dull. For Liverpool, ready Wheat has been taken at 18s., and Cotton at 18s. 9d. per ton. The Kirklands (s), to arrive, has been fixed for April-May loading, to one port, at 20s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been strong again to-day, with a speculative tendency towards higher rates in presence of the further rise in Silver reported through private channels, and assisted by Calcutta quotations, an advance in the sister Presidency Bank's rates. Bank Demand has been offered at 1s. 5 9-32d. for the mail, and at 1s. 5½d. for next mail; while three months' sight Credits may now be quoted at 1s. 5 13-32d. for early May, and at 1s. 5 5-16d. for early June delivery. The supply of Mercantile Paper, however, is checked by the enhanced rates; and for the Bank media of remittance there is little demand. We quote ready—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand..... | 1s. 5½ to 9-32d. | per rupee |
| Do. Telegraphic..... | 1s. 5 7-32d. | ,, |
| Do. 3 months' sight. | 1s. 5 11-32d. | ,, |
| Credits ,, | ...1s. 5 7-16d. | ,, |
| Francs ,, | ...1'83. | ,, |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—With an easier feeling in the Money market generally, and the favourable character of the Return of the Bank of Bombay, Four per cents. have moved upward to-day, the rate for cash having advanced to 99 13-16, and for the next account to 100 3-16; but at closing 1-16 per cent. lower was quoted. 100⅜ is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been neglected to-day on all lines, but the few changes which we make in our list this evening are in Mill scrip, and are again in favour of sellers. Madras United Mill shares have advanced Rs. 50; Hindustan and Luckmidas are Rs. 10 higher; and Manockji Petit and Queen Rs. 5 higher, at our quotations.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, APRIL 14.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Rohilla arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

Mail steamer Victoria, from Aden, arrived.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 14.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Gwalior (extra) arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bombay left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera..... | 4 11-16d. |
| 7 lbs. Shirtings ..... | 5s. 3d. |
| 8¼ ,, ..... | 6s. 5d. |
| 40s Mule Twist ..... | 9⅜d. |
| Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.. | 1s. 4⅝d. |
| 2½ per cent. Consols for account.... | 98⅛ |
| 3 per cent. French Rentes ..... | 80 |
| 4 per cent. Rupee paper ..... | 70½ |
| 4½ per cent. ,, ..... | 72¼ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... | 107¼ |
| Bar Silver..... | 44⅛d. per oz. |

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 14th April 1890.

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ..... | Nil | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Teheran ..... | 14 | 1 | 33 | 0 | 29 |
| Suez ..... | 14 | 1 | 35 | 1 | 22 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 14th April 1890.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta ..... | 1 | 38 | ... | 8 |
| ,, Kurrachee ... | ... | 15 | ... | 2 |
| ,, Madras..... | 1 | 11 | ... | 4 |

Difference in longitude allowed for.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein Route to Siam interrupted.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo), on the West Coast of Africa, are prohibited.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

RADCLIFFE—March 25, at Leamington Spa, of influenza Effice Mary, the only daughter of Major G. Bulstrade Radcliffe, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 11 years.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HOYLES—HOARE—April 14, at St Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. N. Hill, Chaplain, Henry Richardson Hoyles, F C S, &c., only son of Henry Hoyles, Esq., of Sheffield, England, to Harriett Emma Hoare, grand daughter of S. Byrne, Esq., Poona.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRIGGS—April 8, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Captain F C Briggs, Devonshire Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WELCH—POWER—April 7, at St Joseph's Chapel, Darjiling, by the Rev Father Schaeffer, S J, Military Chaplain, assisted by the Rev Father Fressanges, S J, Frederick George Welch, eldest son of F Welch, esq, Forest Hill, London, to Aileen Kathleen, eldest surviving daughter of Capt Power, of Ashley Dale, Darjiling.

DEATHS.

BION—April 9, at Monghyr, Jane Marrietta, the dearly beloved daughter of the Rev R and Mrs Bion, aged 15 years and 3 months.

HUTTMANN—April 3, at Cinnamara, Jorehaut, Assam, Helen Marjoris, infant daughter of James Huttmann, aged 6 weeks.

ROBERTSON—April 10, at Rawal Pindi, Gilbert Thomas Robertson, Lieutenant, Northumberland Fusiliers, aged 27.

[illegible] INE, M.P., declines, as we expected he would, to be crushed by the four hundred pages of scolding and statistics which the Indian administrations have hurled at his devoted head. That portentous blue-book seems at last to have reached him. He has read it, and fears that he is the only person in the United Kingdom who is likely ever to go through the ordeal. The answer which he has prepared to it does not cover four hundred pages; but it is nevertheless much too long for us to print to-day. He has undoubtedly to make not a few admissions. He has been caught tripping here and there by his official antagonists, and he honestly admits his errors. But there is an explanation for most of them which the fairest of his censors will regard as reasonable. His statements about the consumption of liquor in the Bombay Presidency may be taken as an example of Mr. Caine's inaccuracy. The original statement was that the consumption of licit liquor had increased forty per cent. between 1882 and 1886. The comparison was faulty because, as Lord Reay showed in a recent memorandum, there were twelve districts under the central distillery system in the first year of the series, while in the last year the number had increased to nineteen. Mr. Caine, therefore, without knowing it, had compared the consumption of nineteen districts with that of twelve, and had so arrived at the conclusion that an enormous increase had taken place. He now admits that he was wrong. But he says that the fault is not his, but that of the department, who had muddled their statistics and so had misled him. There is fair ground for this excuse, for in Mr. Mackenzie's own statement there is an admission that in 1884-85 the department learned for the first time that there had been a consumption of 460,000 gallons in the Khandesh district. It is a fair retort from Mr. Caine that the bottom has been knocked out of his statistics only by Mr. Mackenzie's admission of the incapacity of his department to furnish a proper return on which to base any argument. One result of this controversy ought at any rate to be a simplification of excise statistics. This may be a difficult matter, for the methods in operation even within presidency limits are exceedingly diverse, and changes are so frequent as to make it difficult to lay down bases of comparison. At the same time it is of some importance that the truth in such a matter as this should be placed within easy reach of the public. Mr. Caine, with almost pathetic candour, acknowledges that not being a senior wrangler he may readily have blundered. No other politician who is likely to take up this question will be more careful than he has been, and if Government can devise a set of tables which will tell their own tale with reasonable clearness, they will spare themselves the trouble of having to prepare special gazettes of four hundred pages for the confutation of inquiring Members of Parliament.

One incident in the controversy is of local interest, though we think that rather too much has been made of it. Mr. Caine mentioned during the debate in the House of Commons an interview which he had had in Bombay with an Abkari official named Lullubhoy. The chief point in the statement attributed to Mr. Lullubhoy was the alleged disappearance of illicit distillation in the Presidency. Such an admission, if really made by an Abkari official, would of course greatly strengthen the case of the critics of Government, that part of it especially which concerns itself with measures in restraint of the use of fresh toddy, for example. Mr. Lullubhoy, however, denies that he ever made any such statement; he denies, too, that Mr. Caine ever read over to him, as that gentleman alleges, any notes of their conversation. Mr. Caine now circumstantially re-affirms his previous statement, and declares that he read his notes over, not once, but twice, and that Mr. Lullubhoy agreed with their general accuracy. It is a delicate task to decide between two disputants who are at issue upon a matter of fact. We certainly shall not attempt to do that. But it is not quite inappropriate to the case to suggest that Mr. Lullubhoy's recollection may have been slightly influenced by the knowledge that on the one side there was only a Member of Parliament, six thousand miles away, whom he might never see again, and that on the other side there was the Government to whom he owed service and from whom he looked for favour. This episode of the case may very well be left to stand where it is, and whether Mr. Caine or Mr. Lullubhoy is the more accurate historian matters exceedingly little. As Mr. Caine says, the main question upon which light has to be sought is whether or not the consumption of ardent spirits in India is on the increase. And here the difficulty is in the absence of statistical information respecting the amount of liquor distilled year by year in districts. Mr. Caine's complaint is that if the Government statement had given such information for the whole of India as is supplied by the Madras Presidency, it would have been worth the whole four hundred pages put together. The Madras report shows an increase in consumption from 799,000 gallons in 1882-83, to 1,095,000 in 1889-90. Yet it is just such statistics as these by which the incautious investigator is caught tripping. The tables, to begin with, do not include districts outside the central distillery system, and whoever sought to base an argument upon them as they stand, would fall into the same error that Mr. Caine fell into when estimating the growth of consumption in the Bombay Presidency. Inquirers, indeed, seem to be severely warned off by a set of statistics to which eleven distinct qualifying conditions are attached. However, the Madras Government do indicate one basis of comparison which is not misleading, when they set forth the consumption of spirits in the tracts which have been continuously under the excise system during the period covered by the returns. These tracts the Madras Government point out must be considered by themselves if the comparison is to be a fair one. The table begins with the year 1882-83, where the consumption in these tracts amounted to 799,335 gallons, and it ends with 1888-89, when the consumption was returned at 913,360 gallons. Mr. Caine would have done well to have given this short table as it stands. He has preferred, however, to begin with the year 1885-86, when consumption had fallen from 833,923 gallons in the previous year to 710,425. However, by thus beginning at the middle of the table instead of with the first year, he arrives at the conclusion that Madras is going forward in the consumption of ardent spirits at the rate of twenty-eight and a half per cent. in four years. He may be sure that if this letter of his provokes an official rejoinder, he will be reminded that the increase shown by the tables as a whole is rather smaller than that, and really extends over seven years instead of four. However, the increase since 1882 is 114,000 gallons—a [illegible] large increase to warrant Mr. [illegible]'s general proposition that consumption does grow under the Abkari system.

If the Bombay Government had been able to give a corresponding [illegible] table, the facts of the case would have been made much more accessible than they now are. But, as we have said, the gradual extension during the past eight years of the area covered by the central distillery system has made simplicity of statistical statement exceedingly difficult. As the figures stand, they can easily be turned to account by either party to the dispute. Thus Mr. Mackenzie, in his memorandum, brought down the increase in the Bombay Presidency which Mr. Caine had declared to be forty per cent. in five years, to a simple increase of ten per cent. This conclusion is arrived at on a comparison of the consumption in twelve districts in 1881, with the consumption in the same districts under improved arrangements in 1886-87. Mr. Caine, however, prefers to go back to 1884-85, and so commencing he shows an increase of half a million gallons in the three years—an increase of twenty-two per cent. This method provides a restricted area from which to draw conclusions. But it has this advantage for the anti-Abkarists—that it makes it exceedingly difficult for Government to get rid of the increase by the explanation that the department is dealing more stringently with illicit distillation, and is so bringing up the total of licit consumption without any increase in the total amount consumed. Where there is no violent change of method like that adopted in the Tanna and Colaba districts in 1888, no large increase in licit consumption can be put down to the operations of the Preventive Department. On this point, then, Mr. Caine may be held to have fairly held his own, though his case needs to be modified in the light of official explanations which he has provoked. We do not know if the letter which he has just written is the only answer which he intends to make to the Government despatch. He has no observation to offer upon the large area of enquiry and controversy opened up in connection with the outstill system. Here, as we showed a few weeks since, the critics of Abkari have found more than sufficient justification for intervention. One of the provincial administrations, writing only recently, have admitted that the excise officials have not taken measures to limit the production of outstills—measures which are confessedly necessary for averting the inherent mischief of the outstill principle. Doubtless, we shall hear more of the matter when Mr. Caine again takes up his parable. Meanwhile, he challenges the Government of India to transfer their attack upon him to the floor of the House of Commons. The India Office, if they still resent their defeat in last year's division, are welcome to ask the House to reverse its vote of censure upon the Indian excise system. This is, of course, a safe challenge, which neither the India Office nor the Government are likely to take up.

WE have already reported the difficulties which stand in the way of the execution of the convention negotiated in Zanzibar last year for the abolition of slavery in the Sultan's dominion. Bishop Smythies, of the Universities Mission, has written eloquently to the *Times* on the subject, painfully confirming the apprehension of those who had foreseen that slavery being as deeply ingrained as it is in the social fabric of Africa, the attempt to root it out would necessarily encounter many obstacles. The convention agreed to between Mr. Portal, the acting Consul General, and the late Sultan Khalifa, provided that two proclamations should be issued, one declaring that from the 1st November every slave imported into Zanzibar should *ipso facto* become free, and the other declaring that all children born of slave-parents after the 1st of January in this year should be free. The first proclamation, as we stated a month ago, was posted on one day and removed the next, and slaves who enter the Sultan's dominions are as much slaves as ever they were; the second has never been issued, so that no addition has been made to the number of the Sultan's free subjects this year. Now, although we have always recognized the inherent difficulties of the problem—difficulties which have been indicated by no one more forcibly than by such authorities as Sir Samuel Baker and General Gordon—the convention of last year is an instrument which was deliberately framed by officials who have an expert knowledge of the conditions of African society, who had a purpose in view, and may be supposed to have intended that it should be a reality. The fact that one of the proclamations provided for was issued one day only to be removed the next, and that the second was not issued at all, is quite inconsistent, *prima facie*, with a serious determination that the impact should be carried out. We do not know how far the fact that the *pucka* Consul General was in England at the time, and that Mr. Portal, his substitute, negotiated the convention, accounts for the failure of the Consulate to keep the Zanzibar Sultan to his bargain. It may possibly damp the enthusiasm of Colonel Euan Smith in the good cause. But after all the convention is a serious document. Lord Salisbury at the Mansion House Banquet claimed great credit for it, and complained bitterly of certain critics of his policy who had not thought fit to notice what he declared to be an important strike for liberty and for the suppression of human suffering. If the difficulties in the way are proved to be so great that the convention cannot be made to work there will be an answer to those who complain of an apparent want of earnestness in the proceedings of our representative at Zanzibar. But it is too soon to take that view of the matter until an attempt has been made to keep the Sultan to his bargain. In some other way, too, the sincerity of the British Government in their attempt to restrict the area of slavery needs to be much more seriously demonstrated than it has been of late. We do not desire, at present, to give as full an expression as might be given to the feeling on this subject which prevails amongst the English at Zanzibar. But people are saying that the new practice of having the beach in front of the British Consulate swept day after day by chained gangs of men and women slave prisoners who are brought from the Fort for that purpose is scarcely consistent with a great anxiety to keep the Sultan to the convention signed by his predecessor. Nor is the impression derived from this practice mitigated by incidents such as that which occurred the other day, when on the failure of the gang to put in its appearance, orders were sent to the gaol to give so many strokes to each of them—an order which the Arab Governor disobeyed. The treatment to which the slave occupants of the Sultan's gaols are subjected is not such that we can afford to have the British Consul General taking up any attitude other than one of pronounced hostility to the slavery against which the unexecuted Portal Convention was directed. Revolting accounts are given of the gaols, in which slaves are consigned to long terms of imprisonment for the most trivial offences against their owners. One case is mentioned in which a slave who had attacked the Kadi, before whom he was being tried, with a dagger, was scourged, and then put into a recess too low for him either to sit in or stand, on the floor of which highly irritant dried chillies were strewn, so that he suffered indescribable agony as he stretched his flayed and bleeding body on the ground. The answer that this is the Sultan's affair and not ours will not meet such a case as this, for though we have no right to directly interfere with his administration, we have put a Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George to Zanzibar in token of the Queen's satisfaction at Sultan Khalifa's undertaking to free the slaves in his territory, and an obvious moral responsibility rests upon us to discourage the more heinous processes of barbarian rule that may still survive in Zanzibar. As to the Portal Convention, the duty of the British authorities is as plain as their responsibility in regard to it is direct. The Consulate has to show by all means, direct and indirect, its determination to have the convention carried out. If it should prove—as it may prove—impossible of execution, that is another matter. But that cannot be pretended until a serious effort has been made to carry it out.

THERE are some ninety-five thousand children in Bombay who presumably would be the better for such primary education as would enable every boy and girl to read, to write, and to cypher. Of these some twelve thousand are provided with primary education in schools hitherto maintained by Government, but quite the other day made over to the Municipality, or rather to a Joint Schools Committee, consisting of eight members, four of whom are nominated by the Municipality, and four by the Government. The schools are sixty-two in number. The funds come from three sources,—a grant from Government, a grant from the Corporation, and the school fees. The minimum grant from the Municipality must be, when added to the school fees, sufficient to double the grant made by the Government. The fund available for the current year is ninety thousand rupees, and the expenditure is estimated at ninety-eight thousand rupees. The Corporation was yesterday asked to provide the extra eight thousand, and the request was based on this consideration; while the amount of Government money paid over to the Joint Committee Fund for primary education is Rs. 25,000, Government pays directly to the Sir Jamsetjee Schools for primary education a further sum of Rs. 6,000, so that the Government contribution for primary education is really Rs. 31,000, and it was argued very plausibly that upon this basis the Corporation should proportionately increase its grant. This was strenuously resisted, and after two hours' discussion the question was practically shelved. The Joint Schools Committee was recommended to apply to Government for the additional funds required—an application which would be certainly rejected. The actual position of the Joint Schools Committee may be understood if it be possible to imagine the Municipality entrusted by law with the obligation of providing for the sewering and scavenging of the city, and when the funds are to be obtained have no resource but to ask, say, the Port Trust and the Chamber of Commerce, for contributions which the two bodies in question are to fix according to their own views of the requirements of the case. The Municipality would under the circumstances be compelled to decline the responsibility of cleansing and draining the city unless it were entrusted with the means of discharging the obligation imposed on it by law. If primary education is to be placed on a proper footing in Bombay, the present Joint Schools Committee will have to be replaced by a properly constituted School Board, similar to that which exists in London, and in all other English cities. The School Boards have the power to levy a school-rate to provide the necessary funds to enable them to discharge their duties, and they are themselves the judges of what is necessary for that purpose, precisely as the Municipalities are the judges of the expenditure to be incurred under other heads.

YESTERDAY morning H. E. Lord Harris, accompanied by Colonel Rhodes and Captain Forbes, proceeded to Middle Colaba to view the scene of the destructive fire which had taken place a few hours before. His Excellency also proceeded to the Colaba barracks and inspected the quarters for the troops. The body-guard was inspected in the early morning.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR visited the Industrial Art Exhibition yesterday. Among those who received him were Messrs. Griffiths, Forrest, Stevens, Terry and Gupté. After purchasing a good number of specimens, inspecting the stalls of the private exhibitors, making several enquiries about the artizans, and leaving instructions with the Assistant Honorary Secretary for obtaining fresh specimens done by the men at work, His Excellency expressed himself satisfied with the arrangements, and pointed out in an old gold embroidered *musnud* a special symbol of Tippu Saheb which his father was very fond of adopting on almost everything he ordered out from India in the shape of curios. Although welcomed by the Committee, his Excellency quietly paid his and his A. D. C.'s admission fee, as he passed the booking-office.

AT the meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice K. T. Telang proposed that as recommended by the Syndicate, certain courses should be laid down for the examination at the end of the first, second and fourth years of the Arts course. Father Meyer seconded the proposition. Mr. V. A. Modak proposed as an amendment that in each of the three courses in Arts, translation and composition in one of the following languages, viz., Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, Hindustani, Sindhi, and Portuguese, should be made compulsory. After a lengthened debate the amendment was lost. The Senate then adjourned till to-day, when another amendment by Mr. Naigamvalla will be discussed.

# TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

## EMIN PASHA'S GRIEVANCES.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The Zanzibar correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that Emin Pasha declares the principal cause of his joining the German expedition to Nyanza is the observations made concerning him in Mr. Stanley's speeches.

Emin Pasha further expresses his grief at being unable to obtain employment in the British East African Company's service.

## FATAL STEAMER ACCIDENT.

NEW YORK, APRIL 14.

An excursion steamer from Saginaw to Michigan ran foul of a bridge yesterday. Eighty persons were thrown into the water by the force of the shock, six being drowned, and many injured.

## DOCK STRIKE AT BIRKENHEAD.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

Five thousand dock-labourers at Birkenhead hav struck work.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## PORTUGUESE MOVEMENTS IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

News has been received that a large armed Portuguese force, with artillery, has started up the Shire river.

It is believed they intend attacking Mponda.

## THE BRITISH EAST AFRICAN COMPANY.

ZANZIBAR, APRIL 13.

The Germans have induced the Sultan of Zanzibar to withdraw the concession from the British East African Company, granting to the company the islands of Manda and Eratta.

The Company's representatives has declined to accept the withdrawal.

## THE RUSSIAN AGENT AT BOKHARA.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 12.

M. Lessar will shortly be appointed Russian agent at Bokhara.

## THE AMIR OF BOKHARA.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 12.

The Ameer of Bokhara visits St. Petersburg in the Autumn for the purpose of witnessing the installation of his son as a court page.

## EXPULSION OF FRENCH JOURNALISTS

PARIS, APRIL 14.

The French press, in discussing the expulsion of two French journalists from Rome, characterises the proceeding as a most arbitrary one on the part of the Italian Government.

## THE STRIKERS OUT AGAIN.

VIENNA, APRIL 12.

Disturbances among the strikers here were renewed yesterday, and the troops were summoned to restore order.

Several arrests were made.

## THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

BERLIN, APRIL 12.

It is denied that a meeting takes place in the summer between General Caprivi, Colonel Kalnoky, and Signor Crispi.

## RELIEF WORKS IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, APRIL 14.

H. E. the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces is convinced that relief works are to some extent required, as the Garhwal-Kumaon crops have largely failed.

## THE TROOPSHIP CLIVE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 14.

H. M. S. Clive arrived at Madras this morning from Rangoon, with the 33rd Madras Infantry, which regiment will be disbanded to-morrow. The Clive also brought a portion of the 15th Madras Infantry. She returns to-morrow to Rangoon.

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, April 14.—Barometer has again fallen everywhere. The change has been brisk to rapid in Northern and Central India; moderate in the Peninsular. The pressure has been low in north Bengal, and high south of the Bay, with steepish intervening gradients; elsewhere the pressure has been fairly uniform; winds west-north-westerly to westerly in the greater part of north-western and central India, and west of the Peninsula; southerly to south-westerly in the Bay and Bengal; north-easterly in Assam; blowing a gale at the head of the Bay. Temperature has risen, except in the north-western and central parts of India. The mean has been above normal in all the provinces. Showers have fallen in Assam and west of the Peninsula, and will probably continue there.

A long debate took place at a meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday, on a resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending the Corporation to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 8,126 from surplus cash balance, towards the cost of primary education, making the Municipal grants Rs. 39,500 for the year 1890-91. Mr. Kirkham, in a lengthy address, submitted the objects and reasons and the necessity for passing the resolution, stating that the Joint Schools' Committee had been living on their balance which was growing lower and lower every year. Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta said the motion was out of order as it could not be considered urgent business. Mr. Roughton also could not see any reason for hurrying the business. They had been living on their balance for three years, and they could do so for a year longer. He therefore moved that the consideration of the question be postponed until the actual receipts and expenditure for 1889-90 were ascertained. On a vote being taken Mr. Roughton's amendment was carried, and the Corporation adjourned.

The authorities of Bagdad, it is stated, are taking steps to improve the navigation of the Tigris and the Euphrates, those great waterways which might with a little skill and energy be made the means of opening up to commerce a large and important and once densely populated tract of country. The director of the city public works is making plans and investigations, with a view to establishing a line of steamers to run up the Euphrates to Meskene.

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

In every well-appointed library there should be a Criminal Case or Flagitious Shelf. There you would be able to put your hand at once on your Knapp and Baldwin's "Newgate Calendar," your Howell's "State Trials," your Pike's "History of Crime," your "Lives of the Pirates and Highwaymen," your "Old Bailey Sessions Papers," your "Causes Celebres," and your Arthur Griffiths' "Chronicles of Newgate." Yet does such a catalogue lack, among others, one particular book, which, rightly read, might be of much service to the psychological student. The work is lacking for the sufficing reason that it has not been written. I would have it called "The Analogy and Coincidences of Crimes."

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You may think that I have brought down analogy with a very long shot indeed when I declare that all the time I was reading the sickening details of the trial and condemnation to death of the wretched young Crewe murderers, my head was running on the historic murder of Francisco Cenci by his daughter Beatrice and his wife Lucrezia. That the crime was in both cases parricide, had little to do with my musings. It was in the motive which prompted the deed that the resemblance seemed to lie. The recent researches of a learned Italian professor have exonerated Francisco Cenci from the guilt of the monstrous outrage which, according to the long-accepted legend, incited Beatrice, with the concurrence of her mother-in-law, to slay him. In reality the two women conspired to have old Cenci done to death principally for the reason that he had become an intolerable domestic tyrant and nuisance. He beat them; he swore at them; he starved them; his intolerably vituperative tongue never ceased to wag. The old brute was, in fine, an infernal bore. His family could stand him no longer, and they made away with him.

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Now turn to the Crewe case. Instead of the murdered Francisco Cenci, consider the murdered tailor of the "Hough." He was an incorrigibly malevolent and ruffianly brute. He was prosperous enough, and owned six shops; yet he half-starved his family, allowing them as he did only a miserable pittance of thirteen shillings a week for the sustentation of eight months. He thrashed his wife, threatened to shoot her, and tried to burn her in bed. He habitually thrashed his daughter and his sons, and would not suffer them to attend a place of worship. His sons, driven almost crazy by his cruelty, conspired together and slew him. All this is said without any wish to palliate by one iota the dreadful heinousness of parricide. It is only the similarity of motive in the Censi and the Davies cases that seems to be striking.

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"Visualised images produced by Music." The *Loncet* relates the strange case of a lady, an accomplished musician and a person of clear and quick intelligence, who, when she hears the notes of the oboe, sees between herself and the orchestra the distinct image of a cone or obelisk, the apex of which is acute or blunt according to the height or depth of the note played. The sounds of other musical instruments, both of wood or of wind, conjure up, quite distinctly, the vision of a flat, white, undulating band of separate fibres. What the "notes of a fiddle can do, and that very sweetly, John Gay told us in the "Beggars' Opera" long years ago; but it is certainly a novelty to hear of the braying of a brass band or the tootlings of a flute bringing up apparitions of obelisks and ribbons.

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The Paris *Figaro*, commenting in a remarkably temperate and non-Chauvinistic strain on the resignation of Prince Bismarck and the propable disappearance from the political stage of the portentous figure of the man of "blood and iron," tells a very good story of Napoleon I. That conqueror, when at the height of his power—say in 1809—turned suddenly one day at the Tuilieries to a grandee of his court, and put to him this strange question:—"Were I to disappear suddenly to-morrow, what would the world say?" The grandee replied in the customary courtierlike oleemargarine strain and slavered about "irreparable loss," "inconsolable millions," and so forth. "Not a bit of it," coolly quoth the Emperor and King; "the world would say '*Ouf*!'"

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There is much virtue in the Gallic "*ouf*," which has nothing to do with our "ouf bird." "*Ouf*!' is a long drawn suspiration, expressive of infinite relief after a protracted continuity of oppression. The sailor in the oriental tale might have been expected to murmur "ouf!" when he got the Old Man of the Sea off his shoulders; and all Europe was in the blessed condition of being able to cry "ouf!" when Napoleon himself, after Waterloo, was quietly shipped off to St. Helena. Now, Prince Bismark is no doubt an illustrious statesman and a mighty ruler of men; yet, for all that, it is just possible that a good many millions of oufs!" deep, if not loud, will be uttered—not exclusively on the French side of the Rhine—when the terrible Bismarck finally retires into private life.

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The dramatic critics of the daily and weekly press know everything. I should be grateful if one of these genial sages would inform me what share Charles Dickens had in writing a dramatical version of the "Bride of Lammermoor," produced some five-and-twenty years ago at the Lyceum, and called, if I remember aright, "The Master of Ravenswood," the part of the melancholy Edgar being played by the late Charles Fechter. I ask because I recollect Humphry Barnett, who was Fechter's stage or acting manager, telling me that the prompt copy of the play was thickly interlined with dialogue in Dickens's unmistakable autograph.

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It would appear, to judge from a little speech lately made in the Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to a question put by Mr. H. Fowler, that there is a code of etiquette regulating the inscriptions on the British coinage. It has been considered by some mysterious authority to be "bad form"—nay, worse, downright barbarous, from an artistic point of view—to announce the value of the coin on the reverse side, with the exception only of penny, twopenny, and threepenny pieces. Mr. Goschen seems to think that we have had enough of this ridiculous nonsense, and promises to reconsider with the Mint authorities as to whether the denomination of the coins could not without inconvenience be placed upon them.

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It happens that I lately came into possession of a coin curious to look upon, and I should say somewhat scarce, which bears the cognizance of a British Prince and a plain proclamation of monetary value. It is a thin, broad, gold piece, bearing on the observe the shield of Brunswick, surmounted by a ducal crown, with the inscription "Georgius D. G. Prince: Regens," and on the reverse, in the centre, "X Thaler 1819, F. R.," and the inscription, "Caroli Duus Bruns. et Lun. Tutor. Nom." Thus George Prince Regent D. G.—in 1820 to be King George IV.—issues a ten-thaler piece in the name of and on the authority of his ward Charles Duke of Brunswick and Lunenberg. There is a whole page of history in this thirty-shilling piece. Duke Charles of Brunswick, afterwards to develop into the padded man who wore stays and rouge and a wig, and left his millions to the city of Geneva, was a boy when his father, "Brunswick's fated chieftain," was slain at Quatre Bras, and our George Prince Regent was the boy's guardian.

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There have been a couple of lively articles in the *Observer*—not as a rule a very hilarious journal—on the feasibility of reviving mediæval or "low" Latin as a universal language. Volapuk the *Observer* evidently thinks to be a cumbrous and unlovely jargon. There might not be much difficulty in bringing about such means of communication of what Dr. Johnson called the "common parole" order; nor need the Latin be crabbedly mediæval or ignobly low. There is a Latin-French Ollendroff quite adapted to modern speech; and I remember to have seen a Latin-Polish word-book, published some forty years ago, in which there were familiar dialogues about punch as against beer as an after-supper beverage, and a discussion as to whether pipes were preferable to cigars.

***

Everybody's friend, "the merest schoolboy" might begin as a universal conversationalist with the "Colloquies of Erasmus"—recently so humorously parodied as the "Colloquies of Strabismus" in *Fun*—not forgetting the chapter on "Salutations;" meanwhile, not only boys and girls, but grown-up people, might esteem it a sweet boon if some thorough cosmopolitan—he need not be a grammarian—would oblige us with a glossary of modern newspaper English as written in foreign telegrams. For example, I cull the following from an account of the recent inundations in the Southern States of the Great Republic:—

The Arkansas river sent down an enormous freshet on Tuesday night, tearing out 250ft. of O'possum Levee, six miles north of Arkansas City.....The water pours in a great muddy cataract, 20ft. deep into the bayous behind the levees.

"Freshet" is a good old English word used by Milton in "Paradise Regained;" but how are untravelled newspaper-readers to know that a "levee" is a riparian earth-mound or embankment, and a "bayou" the outlet of a lake or river, of which the inelegant English correlative is "gut"? Confer the "Biglow Papers":—

I had to cross bayous and cricks (wal, it did beat all natur')
Upon a kin' of corduroy, fust log, then alligator.

But even the cablegram from Arkansas City, with its mention of "levees" and "bayous" was incomplete. It should have been added that when the cataract poured through the "levees" into the "bayous" there was a wild cry among the population of "Crevasse"! "Crevasse," ! meaning, in Southern parlance, that the "levee" had "bust."

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Mr. John Aird, M. P., expert among experts in all matters affecting the construction of iron roads, has lent the valuable aid of his *imprimatur* to a three-volume novel just published by Trischler and Co., called "A Railway Foundling," by "Nomad," the well-known authoress of "The Milroys," "Owlscroft," and other charming works of fiction. Mr. John Aird, in a pleasant introduction, commends to the perusal of "that happily increasing class of readers who wish to combine the instructive with the entertaining, a story which, while it fulfils all the requirements of picturesque fiction, possesses additional and exceptional value, inasmuch as it presents a graphic picture of the habits and manners, the lights and shadows, and the peculiar characteristics of railway life in England." I am going to Paris (without prejudice to the "Echoes") for a fortnight's holiday, the first vacation that I have enjoyed during twenty months, and shall take "A Railway Foundling" with me.

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I said something lately about the "mock pearls of history." The dismissal, otherwise resignation, of Prince Bismarck seems to have been the means of severing a silken skein, and sending a whole string of political pearls, more or less real, flying through the columns of European journalism. Of course, the worthy journalists implicitly believe the *soi disant* gems to be as genuine as the historic pearl of N. S. de Guadalupe, which the Mexican Indian was so fond of, that he swallowed it when the jewel was presented to him to kiss.

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First comes the story that, at a luncheon party at Berlin, the ex-Reichskauzler, gossipping "across the walnuts and the wine," or between the champagne and the coffee and cognac, remarked, "Le Roi me reverra!" This bears a slightly suspicious resemblance to the historic but mythical "Tremble; Rienzi will return!" said to have been found placarded at the foot of the staircase of the Capitol at Rome on the morrow of the fall and flight of the Last of the Tribunes. Then, always in the Bismarckian interest, is revived an old story to the effect that when the ex-Chancellor submitted, years ago, his resignation to the Emperor William I., the aged Kaiser wrote in pencil on the margin of the memorial, "Never, while I live!"

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Finally, we are treated, in the Belgian papers, to a prettily vamped up copy of a letter said to have been written by the young Emperor to a friend in Weimar, in which he says that, much against his will, he has been compelled to assume the post of officer of the watch on the ship of State, and winds up "Full steam on! Go ahead!"

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The new opera "Ascanio," composed by M. St. Saens, and the libretto of which is founded on Paul Meurice's drama of "Benvenuto Cellini," has reminded the critics that the French actor who originally played the part of the Florentine sculptor was himself so accomplished a professor of the glyptic art that he was able in full sight of the audience to model a statuette from a lump of damp clay. Now, modelling is obviously not only a question of talent, but of time, and with the limited number of minutes at his disposal, the actor, clever as he undoubtedly was, would only have been able to produce a rough sketch. I remember, however, having seen an acting copy of "Benvenuto," in which there was a curious stage direction inserted for the benefit of provincial artistes who have not mastered the art of modelling. This was the recipe:—"The property man (*donneur d'accessoires*) will have ready a finished terra-cotta statuette, well baked, completely surrounded and concealed by a mass of wet clay of the same colour, placed on a tripod, the summit of which turns on a pivot. The actor will dexterously cut off its modelling tools, or remove with his fingers successive layers of the wet clay till he has completely cleared it from the hardened surface of the statuette, which will then stand revealed in all its artistic beauty. To add to the *vraisemblance* of the operation, the actor may occasionally retreat a few paces as though to appreciate the progress of his work, and now and again he may softly whistle." A most ingenious theatrical *truc*, and one, I daresay, as old as the hills.

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Graphically it has its analogue in the pantomimic trick of Clown taking Pantaloon's portrait. The effigy of the latter is firmly drawn in outline on a canvas, which is afterwards coated with white-wash, through which the outline is plainly seen by the sham draughtsman, although it is quite invisible to the audience. All that Mr. Clown had to do was to follow with a brush and black paint the *esquisse* beneath the whitewash. Curiously enough the illustrious David Roberts, Royal Academician and quondam scene-painter, followed a somewhat analogous process as a basis for many of his grand architectural pictures. First he drew in the outline in common black ink on a "primed" canvas, and over it was laid another "priming" of colour through which the ink lines shone. Then he blacked in the lights and the shadows, and finally added the figures! Such figures? And yet they compare and harmonise admirably with the architecture.

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Lord Dunraven having withdrawn in dudgeon from the Sweating Committee, it is not surprising to learn that a mass meeting of East End tailors, machinists, basters, and pressers has been held; that a general strike is threatened; that much wild talk was uttered about memorialising the Queen and the Berlin Conference, and asking the Government for a subsidy of £100,000 for purposes of "organisation." Alas! poor people; how are they to organise; and against whom; and what would be, in the end, the result of organisation against the Inevitable—which inevitable I take to be the determination of the public to have an ample supply of cheap ready-made clothing, the production of which means semi-starvation wages?

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Read your "Pepys's Diary," and you shall find that sweating in the slop-clothing trade is no new thing. More than once does the worthy Secretary of the Admiralty, writing two hundred and thirty years ago, complain of the badness of the seamen's slops, and point out that if the Government would give more money for clothing, the sailors and the workmen would be the gainers. But there were no slop-shops for civilians in Pepys's time. The peasantry wore smock-frocks, and the people homespun. There were no shoddy clothes, and no worse than shoddy wages.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* hears that a fund is being raised in the House of Commons, under the presidency of Sir Robert Fowler, to indemnify the *Times* for the costs in the Parnell Commission. It is believed that the *Times* will accept the sum that may be subscribed, but will apply it to some matter of public welfare. About twenty years ago the *Times* founded a couple of scholarships with money similarly subscribed.

## DEPARTURE OF LORD HARRIS FOR MAHABLESHWAR.

His Excellency Lord Harris arrived at 1 p.m. yesterday at the Victoria Terminus, where he admired the splendid hall of the Central Booking Office. Here he was introduced to Mr. Ryan, the Station Master, by Colonel Wilson. After making a brief inspection of the various offices and waiting-rooms on the ground-floor he proceeded to survey those above. On gaining the main staircase his Excellency was met by Mr. J. F. Wendon, the Chief Engineer, and after surveying the interior of the central dome, the grandeur of which seemed greatly to impress him, he ascended to the first storey, Mr. G. A. Barnett, the Agent of the Company, and Mr. H. Conder, the General Traffic Manager, meeting his Excellency at the head of the stairs. The exquisite and minute carvings in stone was another subject of admiration to Lord Harris, and after being shown over the various offices and departments in the building, thanked the Agent and Mr. Conder, and descended to the platform. Here his Excellency was met by Brigadier General Budgen and various other officials. As the hour for departure drew nigh, his Excellency cordially shook hands with those present at the station, and exactly at 1-30 p.m. the train steamed out of the station, his Excellency being accompanied by Col. Rhodes, Military Secretary, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary to his Excellency, Captain Forbes, and Captain Jervis. Amongst those present to meet his Excellency on the platform were Mr. Lee Warner, C. S., Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments; Brigadier General Budgen, District Staff Officer; Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police; Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, Municipal Commissioner; Mr. J. Monteath, C. S., Acting Secretary to Government; Mr. H. W. Warden, Under-Secretary to Government; the Hon'ble T. D. Little; Mr. H. W. Bagnell, C. S.; Mr. G. R. Johnston; Mr. C. G. Macpherson, C. S.; Mr. G. A Barnet, Agent, G. I. P. Railway Co.; Henry Conder, General Traffic Manager; J. F. Wendon, Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway; Major Wilford; Mr. S. Jackson, Locomotive Superintendent; C. T. Burke, Under-Secretary to Government; Mr. E. C. Cox, Railway Superintendent; Rasaldar Roop Sing; H. H. the Nawab of Radhanpore, and his Dewan Mr. Anunt Prasad Tricumlall; and Mr. Shiwjee Dhurmaji. The Hon'ble Sir Raymond West left for Poona in the same train, under a salute of fifteen guns.

## LORD REAY AND THE ELPHINSTONIANS.

The following are extracts from a letter addressed to Lord Reay through one of its joint hon. secretaries by the managing committee for the Elphinstone College Social Gathering held in the departed Governor's honour on Saturday evening last:—

The committee deeply regrets that owing to its having fixed the above day before that of your Excellency's expected departure from India was announced, as also on account of the Terminal Examination which is being conducted at the College and which is to continue till Friday evening next, the Elphinstonians have not been able to avail themselves of the honour of your Excellency's actual presence at the gathering. Before dinner at 6 p.m. on Saturday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang will make a speech on "the Results and Prospects of Western Education in Bombay," and the principal toast after dinner, which is to be presided over by Professor Wordsworth, will be that of the "Governor on the Waters," to be proposed by Mr. Hormasji Dadabhoy, one of the Judges of the Court of Small Causes here. The committee feels great pleasure in declaring that the Elphinstonians fully appreciate all that your Excellency has been pleased to do to the Institution to which they have the honour to belong during your Excellency's brilliant administration. The committee beg to wish your Excellency and Lady Reay a happy and safe return home, and that a few years may see your Excellency in a still more exalted and dignified position here in India is the earnest prayer of all Elphinstonians.

Lord Reay's reply was as follows:—

Government House, April 8, 1890.

Dear Sir,—I am much obliged by the very cordial sentiments of the Elphinstonians, and very sorry that I shall not be here to attend the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang's lecture. Wishing all success to your gathering next Saturday, which will have the advantage of my friend Mr. Wordsworth's distinguished presence

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) REAY.

Rastam B. Paymaster, Esq., B.A.

## MEMORIAL TO H. E. LADY REAY FROM THE WOMEN OF BOMBAY.

The following is a further list of subscriptions promised towards the fund which has been started with the object of commemorating in some suitable manner the gratitude of the women of Bombay to H. E. Lady Reay, for the interest she has taken in their welfare during the last five years. It is proposed that the memorial should take the form of a bust or statue of Lady Reay, to be erected in some public place, and if funds allow, that a scholarship or scholarships should be endowed to commemorate the name of Lady Reay.

Subscriptions may be paid direct into the Bank of Bombay to the Lady Reay Memorial Fund account, or to any of the following ladies, up to the 10th instant, when the list will be closed:—

Mrs. S. D. Sassoon, President of the Committee.

Mrs. Budroodin Tyebjee
Mrs. Ollivant
Mrs. Jehangir D. Framjee
Mrs. Yorke Smith
Mrs. Da Rozario
Mrs. S. Khote
Mrs. Da Gama
Mrs. Grattan Geary
} Hon. Secretaries.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Amount hitherto acknowledged..... | 12,050 |
| Mrs. Damodar S. Mooljee..... | 25 |
| Mrs. Hirabai S. Ajenkya..... | 4 |
| Mrs. Anpoornabai Vinayekrao G. Khothare | 10 |
| Miss K. N. Kabrajee ..... | 10 |
| Total Rs... | 12,099 |

## BOMBAY HUNT AND GYMKHANA RACES, 1890.

Ordinaries will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana this day at 5-30 p.m.

A native Japanese paper furnishes some interesting particulars concerning the Imperial mines. According to the estimates, the income from the Sado Mine during the current financial year was expected to be 420,000 yen, of which sum 130,000 yen would be net profit; while the gross income from the Ikuno Mine was put at 180,600 yen, and the net profit at 60,000 yen. The financial year begins on April 1, and ends on March 31. Judging from the results of the working up to the time when the mail left, these estimates, it was thought, would probably prove correct in respect of Sado, but that at Ikuno, unusually poor ore and an inundation which involved an expenditure of 1,000 yen, will have the effect of reducing the net earnings considerably below the original calculation.

It is really very surprising, writes *Truth*, to hear that a new Indian see is to be founded at Lucknow which is to be "a letters-patent bishopric" and partially paid by the State. Lord Cross, it seems, has promised to assign the liberal stipend of a senior chaplain to the bishopric of Lucknow, as soon as £16,000 has been raised as a permanent endowment, and £13,000 has already been subscribed. The Secretary of State does not seem to me to have any moral right to make private arrangements of this kind with the Indian Bishops without any authority from Parliament. I thought that the days had gone by when such jobs could be quietly carried out. I should vastly like to know what is the practical object of filling India with Anglican prelates who have nothing to do except to fuddle about, languidly transacting business which is carefully got up for them, and which might just as well be left alone. Lord Cross certainly ought not to be allowed to transfer a senior chaplain's stipend from its proper purpose to the endowment of a perfectly unnecessary bishopric.

## THE RUPEE AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There now remains to be considered what effect the rehabilitation of the sterling value of Silver will have in India and the world. Let us trace the effect between a rupee having a sterling value of 1*s.* 4*d.* and one with the sterling value of 2 shillings. When the rupee has been brought back to the par value of 2*s.* there will be no more surplus bullion in the world then than now. The Rx. 7,000,000 that comes to India now at its value in exchange and price per oz. equal to £4,600,000 will come I think to India then in much the same quantity. The same weight of Silver will come as before; its value in Europe will have increased to £7,000,000 sterling, but its value in India will be as before Rx. 7,000,000. The Indian Government which at the exchange of 1*s.* 4*d.* remits Rx. 21,000,000 or £14,000,000 at a loss of Rx. 7,000,000 will save all its present losses attributable to money remittances for interest, pensions, salaries, and redemption of debt, but will save nothing upon the large items of military railway and civil stores purchased in England. The prices of these will increase *pari passu* with exchange in the long run, as soon as the new trade values have adjusted themselves, because labour is based upon the price of Indian Wheat, which, with exchange at 2*s.* instead of 1*s.* 4*d.* will increase, so far as Europe is concerned, 50 per cent. in price, and so raise the price of all commodities, which are and must be based upon labour, which is paid for in the equivalent of Wheat values. The price of Wheat in India remains the same in *annas*, though the labour-rate 3 as. per day, will then have apparently increased from 3*d.* to 4½*d.* per day, simply because the foreign value of the rupee has increased to that extent.

It is thus a matter of ascertaining in the Budget returns, the value of the goods purchased by the Indian Government in Europe, to be able to state how much less than Rx. 7,000,000 the Government of India will save in the enhanced exchange.

Similarly *Private Remittances from India*—Assume my lower estimate of £5,000,000 sterling. Remitters at the exchange of 1*s.* 4*d.* now lose Rx. 2,500,000 on this item. This amount they will save.

Assume that the Government of India will make a net saving of Rx. 6,000,000, the total saving of wealth to the country of India will be Rx. 8,500,000. No more silver will come to the country then than now, the balance of trade will remain the same then as now, for the reason that no more bullion is available in the world.

Either one of two events therefore must happen. Europe goods will be imported in larger quantity to India, this I think is unlikely; the converse rather will happen, *viz.*, a less quantity of produce will be exported from India, the drain upon the country will become less, the riches, the accumulated capital of the country will increase yearly to the extent of at least Rx. 8,500,000. The effect so far as the Government is concerned, will be that it will save Rx. 6,000,000 yearly, which then will be the equivalent of £6,000,000 sterling, and the Government will be in the position to remit taxation in part, and permanent obligations in part, the one giving immediate relief from present taxation and the other reducing for the future the interest payable on existing debt, and placing the Government in the position to consolidate its obligations at a less rate of interest than is now payable, which will react in still further reducing yearly taxation.

On the other hand, the direct revenue on the Indian Railways from produce freighted to Europe will diminish, but the freight for produce used in internal trade will increase, probably to an equal amount in traffic revenue, for the railways being there, are certain to be more used year by year.

So far as the import and export trade is concerned, from the point of view stated by me that the price of English commodities (silver included) is directly ruled by the price of Indian Wheat, it matters not to importers and exporters how low in the long run exchange may fall or how high it may rise, the rupee values of imports balance the rupee values of exports, *the only loss sustained has been in Government and private remittances.*

Similarly, under the new order of things, when we have got back to rupee par values, the only gain will be in the saving on these remittances, *viz.* Rx. 8,500,000 yearly. This at 25 years' purchase amounts to Rx. 212,500,000, which about equals the whole rupee and sterling debt, the whole indebtedness of India to its subjects and to investors in Europe.

So that you see this question of exchange is a large subject and has momentous issues.

I think that it will not be difficult to prove in a kind of mathematical way that, with the sterling value of the rupee raised from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 2 shillings, the value of the rupee will throughout remain stable in the internal exchanges of India both for exports and imports. This has already been admittedly the fact in the falling exchange from 2 shillings to 1*s.* 4*d.* throughout the past seventeen years, *e. g.*, a ton of Wheat with the exchange at 1*s.* 4*d.* per rupee was purchased including freight and charges for Rs. 120, equal to £8 sterling. This purchased £8 worth of English cotton goods, including freight and charges, which were sold in Bombay for Rs. 120 at the exchange of 1*s.* 4*d.* again, a ton of Wheat with the exchange of 2 shillings per rupee is purchased for Rs. 120, equal to £12 sterling. This purchases £12 worth of English cotton goods including freight and charges which are sold in Bombay for Rs. 120 at the exchange of 2 shillings.

In the second case the Rs. 120, being worth £12, is 50 per cent. higher in value, and the ton of Wheat purchased is therefore worth 50 per cent. more, and sells for that additional price in London. But Manchester goods having also increased 50 per cent. in price, the ton of Wheat only purchases the same weight of cotton goods as before the rise in values. Therefore the rise in sterling values does not affect the rupee values in the internal trade of India, further than the saving in loss of Government and private remittances already estimated at Rx. 8,500,000, as sufficiently enormous saving.

The corollary of the above demonstration is that when the sterling exchange of the rupee has been brought back to the par value of 2 shillings, the rupee to-day being worth 1*s.* 5¼*d.* the values of all home and foreign produce and of all British manufactures may be expected to rise 39 per cent. This permanent rise in values may cause blizzards on the English, Continental, and American labour markets, for it will reduce the purchasing power of the workmen's wages to an equivalent extent, and their demands it will be necessary to concede. So long, however, as the causes of the rise are foreseen, the effects will be discounted, they will get their due, and no trouble will arise.

It follows from this demonstration that the internal exchanges and trade of India will not be affected by this rise in sterling values, except that the Indian Government will save Rx. 6,000,000 and private remitters Rx. 2,500,000 yearly, being a saving to the country of Rx. 8,500,000 which at 25 years' purchase is a capital saving of Rx. 212,500,000, nearly equal to the whole railway and public debt. It also follows that in other silver using countries, such as Russia, Turkey, and Egypt, supposing of course, that the balance of trade is in their favour, the effects will be as above described. It also follows that in England and other gold standard countries manufacturers will be able to raise their prices 39 per cent., workmen's wages will go up to an equivalent extent, gold will depreciate in value 29 per cent. in purchasing power, while silver will appreciate 39 per cent. The mortgagee, capitalist, or investing class, whose incomes depend upon interest and dividend in home and foreign securities payable in gold, will on the whole lose 29 per cent. in their purchasing power; on the other hand the owners of agricultural land through the rise in the value of Wheat will get back to the position they held seventeen years ago before the great fall in rents and values commenced.—Yours, &c.,

D. G.

The Uncovenanted Service Association have made a selection of witnesses, whose names are being recommended by telegram to the leaders in England, says the *Englishman*. The list is as follows:—Sir Alfred Croft, Mr. O. Callaghan, Mr. Claude Vincent, Mr. Humfreys, Mr. Pitman, Mr. Hill (Burma), Mr. J. Lambert, Mr. Turton Smith, Mr. Goldsmidt (Police, Bombay) Mr. Ireland (Burma), Mr. Tytler of the Opium Department, and Mr. John Eliot. Other witnesses who will be on leave in England at the time are Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. Thomas Jones, Dr. Martin (Education Department), Mr. Giles (Police, Bengal), Mr. R. T. Hamilton, and Mr. Ribbentrop, Inspector-General of Forests, It is probable that Mr. Branson may act as counsel from India.

Some surprise has been excited by the largeness of Sir William Gull's fortune. He did not begin to make money till he was 40, and £20,000 a year is considered the very outside that the most successful physician can find time to put together. The secret of Sir William's wealth was that he doctored a great number of eminent City men, and in return for his medical aid they used to give him invaluable advice as to investment and transfer of money. He also was a man of most inexpensive habits, and his family comprised only a son and a daughter.

## THE FIRE AT ARTHUR BUNDER.

From further enquiries made regarding the disastrous fire at Arthur Bunder, which has reduced the Nichol Spinning Mill to ashes, we are enabled to give further particulars. It has been ascertained that an oil man, belonging to the mill, named Abdool Khureem, was the primary cause of the fire. It appears that some of the machinery of the mill, situated on the top floor of the building required repairs, so Abdool Khureem and one or two fitters proceeded to the top floor, at about 9-45 p.m., to do what was necessary. The oil man carried a cocoanut oil lamp with him to light the party, and when they reached the defective machinery he placed the lamp on an adjacent spindle. Shortly after this, and while the men were busily engaged at work, the lamp by some means fell off the spindle on to the floor, and was dashed into a thousand pieces. Unfortunately this did not put out the wick which fell lighted on to the floor and immediately set fire to it. The boarding of the floor must have been thoroughly saturated with some highly inflammable substance, for we have been informed that in the few minutes which it took for the men to get up and endeavour to extinguish the flames some twenty-five or thirty square feet of the flooring was fiercely burning. The men say they did all they could to put out the flames, but from the experience we have of the perseverance of this class of people, it would seem their utmost was not very much. However that may be, when they thought they could not do anything more, they rushed downstairs in a body and informed a ramosee belonging to the mill of what had occurred, who in his turn went to the Colaba police station, and informed Inspector Roberts. This officer telephoned to the various fire-brigade stations, and the fire-engines were despatched to the scene of the conflagration with as little delay as possible, but by the time they arrived, the flames had taken possession of the greater part of the top and second floors of the mill. At first the water from the mains were utilised, but owing to their distance from the mill the water in Arthur basin was brought into requisition. Contiguous to the mill are Grant's Buildings, which consist of two enormous blocks, consisting of residential chambers. When the people occupying these buildings became aware of the existence of the fire in the mill a scene of the wildest confusion ensued. Having in mind the extreme rapidity with which the fire in the native town spread to the adjacent houses they did not think that they could be quick enough in removing all their furniture from their rooms. In a very short time the road between the basin and the buildings was almost impassable owing to the heaps of goods, consisting of boxes, tables, cupboards, chairs, etc., which were strewn about. In some cases we are given to understand that the belongings of the residents in Grant's Buildings found their way to the road below through the windows, in consequence of which the furniture suffered to a considerable extent. When it was found that nothing could save the mill all efforts were directed to protect the adjacent buildings from the flames. These efforts were crowned with success, and although only a lane in many cases separated the mill from other buildings, and the whole of the adjacent green was covered with bales of cotton, the flames were confined to the mill itself.

Yesterday morning it was reported to the police that a Goanese, the relative of a servant in the employ of one of the residents in the buildings, was missing; and a woman reports that she cannot find a daughter of hers. Strong hopes are entertained that these two persons are not burnt. The boots and belt of the Goanese have been found in a building which has not been destroyed by the fire, and it is surmised that an extra glass of *coopta* at his *coor* is the cause of his absence.

The mill has been entirely burnt down, and nothing now remains of it but the bare walls and chimney, which will probably be pulled down in a day or two.

A few fire-engines are kept in readiness in case the smouldering rafters and debris again burst into flame; but this is considered very unlikely.

### LORD HARRIS AT THE SCENE OF THE FIRE.

His Excellency Lord Harris, our new Governor, visited the scene of the fire yesterday morning at about 7 o'clock, and expressed to the manager of the mill his sympathy for the owner. We understand that the present owner of the mill purchased it from the Nichol Spinning and Weaving Company for a small amount, and that the concern has since paid the purchase-money over and over again. The following are further particulars of the portions of the mill property which have escaped injury:—The blowroom, being fire-proof, has escaped injury as well as all the machinery in it, together with the cotton on the machinery, and also about 100 to 125 laps prepared with cotton. The engine, and the large fly-wheel, and second motion wheel and shafting with gearing, &c., have sustained but little damage. All the coal valued at Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000, stored in the compound of the mill, has been saved. The store-room in the compound of the mill and the stores in it, of the value of about Rs. 25,000 to 30,000, have entirely escaped damage. The boiler house, boilers, economisers, &c., have not been injured. The large godown for storing cotton, situated on the west side of the mill, together with the cotton stored therein for the use of the mill, valued at Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 70,000, has also not been injured. Although the spinning and cardrooms have been destroyed, the shaftings, pillars, and other ironwork have not been much injured, and a great portion of them are capable of being utilised at a small outlay, the property damaged has been partly insured. About 95 out of 125 bales of yarn that were stored in the mill have been saved.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Offices Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, President, occupied the chair, and the other members present were:

for the previous year; so we have Rs. 5,386 *less* to begin with. The amount has, therefore, to be made up from the revenue Rs. 5,386. A sum of Rs. 1,977 is put down as increase under this head of "Headmasters and Teachers." The sum is made up of the following items:—Rs. 1,300 on account of increased rate of pension contribution; Rs. 250 on account of small increments to deserving teachers; and Rs. 450 on account of opening two new schools—total Rs. 2,000. Then a sum of Rs. 2,000 is put down as increase in house-rent. This, at best, is but an approximate figure. Owners of school-houses are said to be eager in their demands for increase in rent; but we cannot, of course, say at present what these demands will ultimately come to. Lastly, there is an increase of Rs. 70 under the head of "Scholarships." The total increase under all the above heads is Rs. 9,433. The items of decrease are comparatively very small. A sum of Rs. 60 which has hitherto been paid to the Accountant-General for the audit of the Presidency Fund Accounts, will now be saved. Rs. 30 is the estimated decrease in the amount of repairs to Municipal Schools. There is an increase of Rs. 10 in the estimated fees for the Middle School Scholarship Examination. This increase in revenue is, therefore, so much less expenditure. The estimated balance at the end of the year 1889-90 was Rs. 11,207, while that for 1890-91 is Rs. 10,000, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,207. Total decrease Rs. 1,307. Total increase Rs. 9,433. Total decrease. Rs. 1,307. Net increase Rs. 8,126.

Mr. Kirkham seconded the resolution, reserving his remarks.

Mr. P. M. Mehta thought it would be too late after they had discussed the matter to hear any explanation from Mr. Kirkham which would not be of any use to them. He could not conceive yet how the business was of an urgent character, as it did not require a budget to pay schoolmasters' fees.

Mr. Kirkham pointed out from the Act it was impossible for them to administer funds without a budget.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, in referring to the obligation of the Corporation, observed that he should not be behind Mr. Kirkham or Mr. Dharamsey in supporting any proposition for the advancement of primary education at a proper time and under such conditions as were reasonable for the rate-payers, and in his opinion it would be premature to make the supplemental grant as asked for till the committee had had more experience of the working of the schools.

Mr. Kirkham said his sole object in postponing his remarks was because he hoped that he would not be required to speak at all. The budget should have come forward on the 15th of October instead of at the present time, and if it was so late it was neither the fault of the Corporation nor of the Joint Schools Committee. It was the fault of the circumstance that Government was not handing over a system of primary education to the Municipality every day. It was a big matter, and it had taken all that time to adjust, and as the financial year had already begun, therefore it might now be fairly considered as urgent. A great deal of Mr. Pherozshah's argument turned upon this, that under section 120 of the Act the minimum amount which the Corporation had to contribute to the Municipal School Fund was prescribed. But he would submit that if the Corporation were to enter upon its duties in regard to primary education by saying "We will look into the Act to see what the minimum provision is, and we will not grant anything beyond it or give a rupee more——"

Mr. Pheroshah: It was announced by Mr. Dharamsey that there was a legal obligation to make a large grant, and that was the point I was contesting.

Mr. Kirkham continuing said he was very glad to hear that, because if this great and enlightened Corporation, composed of gentlemen who were representatives of the educated class and who claimed, and rightly claimed, for themselves privileges to which they were entitled, were found advising them not to grant a rupee more than was absolutely unavoidable for giving instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic to the poor people of the city, who provided the Corporation with its wealth, it would be a humiliating and miserable spectacle; and he hoped they would never hear such an argument used in the Corporation again. He would like to draw Mr. Pherozshah's attention to a point which in his reference to the Act he had evidently forgotten.

Mr. Pheroshah said he knew what Mr. Kirkham meant; it was section 61. But he had not forgotten that.

Mr. Kirkham said that section 61 provided that it was the duty of the Corporation to make adequate provision for the primary education of the people of the city; and in one of the letters from Government there was a sentence to this effect that a very moderate school-rate on the real property of the city would furnish everything the city would require for primary education for many years to come. He might here remark that the whole amount which the Joint Schools Committee now asked for was equivalent to a school-board rate of less than a quarter per cent. on the assessed property of the city. His point was that the ryots of this Presidency spent two per cent. of their assessments on primary education; and further the rural municipalities were coming out very admirably in respect to primary education. Poona spends 1½ per cent., and Ahmednagar he knew, did the same. The average school board rate for all school boards in England and Wales was two per cent. or 6d. in the £. London with its enormous wealth spent two per cent. of it in its primary schools only in the city of London, and this wealthy city of Bombay was asked to spend less than a quarter per cent.; and even then they had an accomplished and eloquent gentleman coming forward and telling them to take care lest they spent more than was absolutely necessary.

Mr. P. M. Mehta: I said nothing of the sort.

Mr. Kirkham was glad to hear it. For the last two or three years during which the transfer of the schools had been under discussion they had been living on the balances; and that was the fact which seemed to puzzle Mr. Pheroshah.

Mr. Pheroshah: Worse than that. The Municipality has been expending its money on the establishments.

Mr. Kirkham: If they did not pass the resolution they would have to close some of the primary schools in Bombay, because the balance was growing lower and lower every year, and they would have to turn children out into the streets. He trusted that no scandal of this kind would take place in Bombay.

Mr. Pheroshah said he would like it to be explained how an increased grant was required when the schools in the past had gone on without it.

Mr. Kirkham said that Mr. Pheroshah had evidently not been listening, for he had just explained that during the last three years the whole state of things had been unsettled. Each year they had been supposing that the schools were going to be handed over, and the consequence was that instead of going to the Corporation for increased funds they had been living on the balance and spending more than they were receiving.

Mr. Pherozshah asked if they had not gone to Government for increased grants.

Mr. Kirkham replied they had not; for they knew it was useless.

Mr. Pherozshah remarked that Government were then to remain stationary.

Mr. Kirkham said, there was really no increase at all in the proposals made in the budget. There was no other way of taking over charge of the schools and keeping them in their present state of efficiency than by this scheme.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee objected to the increase on rental of Rs. 2,000, and he also objected to the increase of salaries to school teachers.

Mr. Pheroshah said what he had always contended was that Government should pay its share and then the Municipal Corporation would be bound to pay theirs.

Mr. Geary pointed out that it was a mere matter of account that some Rs. 6,000 were paid direct to particular institutions in Bombay, without passing through the treasury of the Joint Schools' Committee, but this was an oversight which could be rectified by a stroke of the pen, but he did not think it worth while to put Government to that necessity. With regard to the general question it seemed to him it would be a case in which the unfortunate Joint Schools' Committee would be battle-doored and shuttle-cocked between the Corporation and Government. What then were they to do?

Mr. Pheroshah: To cut their clothes according to their cloth.

Mr. Geary: Yes, and close some of the schools. It would become obligatory upon all those who desired to see primary education in Bombay placed in a proper footing, to ask to have the committee in the same position as the London School Board, and then it would be able to provide funds for the work it had to do. He hoped the Corporation would pass this vote, but if they did not the refusal would do a great deal to clear the ground, and move a step forward in the direction he had indicated. The present Schools Committee would have to give place to a properly constituted School Board. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Roughton proposed an amendment that the consideration of the question should be postponed until the actual receipts and expenditure for 1889-90 were ascertained. The discussion appeared to him to be purely academical. For all that they knew, there might be more money in hand than was shown by that statement. According to their own statement they had Rs. 11,207 still in hand, and they might be left to live on that balance for another year at all events.

Mr. Dinsha Wacha seconded the amendment.

Mr. Kirkham said the amendment was an impossibility. They had no alternative but to present the budget in the form appended to the by-laws. This form was the same as was employed in all public accounts in the Presidency, and if it was not sufficient to consider the budget vote now, it would not be sufficient next year.

Mr. Dharamsey having briefly replied the resolution and amendment were put to the vote, when the latter was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday at 3 p.m.

## NOTES FROM NAGPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, APRIL 9.

INFLUENZA has been prevailing everywhere at Nagpore since a month past,—whereever one goes the chief subject of conversation is the new complaint and the remedies that should be used for its cure or prevention. Native and Europeans are equally suffering from it, and business is being impeded in some measure in Government and other offices. At one time over 1,000 of the mill-hands were prostrated with the affection, and I am told that about 200 of the inmates of the Central Jail were more or less afflicted. The plague is still in full swing both in the native city and in the civil station; the public offices are denuded of clerks and others who are all in the throes of influenza. Of late the disease would seem to be assuming a dangerous form, and a good many deaths from influenza are reported to have occurred among the native population. The doctors are being worked off their feet in attending to the numerous calls made upon them at all hours of the day and night. In fact Dr. Barter, the Civil Surgeon, Mr. Murphy and Rai Bahadur Kali Kishen, Assistant Surgeons, have not escaped the general complaint, but each has had his share of it for a short time. News from outlying districts tell us that the complaint prevails there also; and the symptoms are alike everywhere, a severe cold and aching of the head, sore throat and cough with fever, and severe pains all over the body.

A local event of some importance has been the formal opening of a Mission Dispensary in the heart of the Nagpore city, by Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, the Commissioner of the Chattisgarh Division, whose brief visit to Nagpore was taken advantage of by the members of the Free Church of Scotland, of which Mr. Fraser is an Elder. This new departure in the work of the Free Church Mission is due chiefly to Dr. Robertson, B. M. (of this Mission) who, besides his regular work as one of the Professors of the Hislop College, has from 1886 been devoting his spare time to dispensing medicines and treating the sick of the city of Nagpore free of charge; preaching at the same time to his patients and others. A native house was for some time the centre of his medico-religious ministrations; but the work has expanded year after year, and he appealed to some of his friends in Scotland and India to help him to erect a permanent Mission Dispensary, with the result that he has erected a handsome and comfortable structure.

Another interesting event has been the departure of the veteran Missionary the Rev. J. G. Cooper and Mrs. Cooper to Scotland, after thirty-two years of labour in Nagpore and the surrounding country, both in scholastic work and in preaching the Gospel. Addresses were presented to the aged couple by different sections of the local community, together with some presents of shawls and rings, prior to their departure. Mr. Cooper's mantle falls on the Rev. David Whitton, who now becomes the senior local missionary.

Some time back when Mr. Colin Browning, the late Inspector-General of Education, retired from the service, a movement was set on foot to perpetuate his memory and his valuable services in the cause of education in this province, by the founding of a "Browning Scholarship." For this purpose the sum of Rs. 6,000 was needed; but so eager were both Natives and Europeans to subscribe to the Browning Fund, that the amount required has been far exceeded, and the "Browning Scholarship" is at once available for bestowal. The surplus of the funds collected will, I understand, be devoted to technical education or education of the low castes.

The heat is increasing every day and scarcity of water will be the general cry this year also. The extension of the Ambajhiri water system to meet the wants of the civil station is still in progress: iron pipes of all sizes are scattered all over the station, but they cannot be put together until the two large reservoirs under construction are completed. I learn that the works will be completed this year, and that by next hot weather there will be abundance of water for all.

## NOTES FROM BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, APRIL 12.

GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST, after delivering over charge to Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Jackson of the duties of Agent to the Governor-General, left Baroda for Bombay *en route* to Europe by last night's mail. The departure being private, the attendance of the usual guard-of-honour, heads of departments, and the State officers was dispensed with. Among those present at the station to bid Sir Harry farewell were Col. F. H. Jackson, Lieut.-Col. W. Scott, Captain G. E. Hyde Cates, Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, C.S., C.I.E., Captain Nicholetts, Doctor Fooks, Dewan Bahadur Luxamon Jagonath Vaidya, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, Mr. P. Reynolds, C.E., Rao Bahadur Laljibhai Purushotamrai, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, &c. A salute of thirteen guns was fired early this morning by the state battery to announce the General's departure.

The Anglo-Indian Institution in camp, founded in 1876 by Sir Philip Melvill, C.S.I., the then Resident, I regret to note, is dwindling down to a very low ebb in consequence of the paucity of scholars at present on the rolls. This institution, some twelve years back, was in a most flourishing condition under the able direction of the late headmaster Mr. Rebling and headmistress Miss Rebling, by whose combined unswerving industry and tact in imparting lessons to the young this institution had been raised to a very high standard. The number of scholars then attending the school was large, and great was the interest evinced in its welfare by Mr. and Mrs. P. Melvill and other officials, whose kindness towards the young scholars cannot easily be forgotten. I believe Mr. E. Giles, M. A., the Educational Inspector, N. D., has suggested to the authorities the advisability of Parsee boys and girls being admitted into the school to make up the number of scholars—otherwise he (Mr. Giles) would be compelled to recommend to Government to close the institution as the sum annually spent on its maintenance at present is simply enormous without being prodotive of good results. A meeting of the schoolboard is to be convened on the 16th inst., when of several matters to be brought before it, the question of admitting Parsees will be discussed. Mr. Giles's suggestion is undoubtedly a sound one, and should readily be accepted.

His Highness the Gaekwar and suite still continue their stay at the Umrat sanitarium, where the weather is much cooler and pleasanter than we, in Baroda, are destined at present to experience. It is no exaggeration when I tell you that the thermometer registers 100, and more in the shade just now. Besides the heat fever, I am sorry to say, has seized and prostrated thousands, and numerous deaths are reported weekly.

## THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the interest of the general public, will you, Sir, please oblige me by inserting the following letter in your valued journal? Some time ago the Postal Department took objection to adding the word "local" on post cards. Now they do the same to our affixing office stamps in the left-hand corner. As the letter explains itself I need not discuss it at any length, but remain, sir, yours, &c., &c.

BURJORJEE N. BILLIMORIA,
Manager, the *Family Magazine*.

Fort, April 14.

The *Family Magazine* Office, Bombay, 14th April, 1890.

To the Postmaster General, Bombay Presidency, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose for your inspection a post-card on which the postal authorities have affixed a fine of half an anna. The card in question is addressed to "The Secretary, Mahomedan Association, Bangalore," and in the left hand-corner is the stamp of my office, "The Family Magazine." It is notified on the front side of the post-card that "the address only is to be written on this side." You will see, Sir, that I have conformed to this regulation, and for the convenience of the postal authorities I affixed the stamp of my office, in case it is refused by the addresses, to be returned back to me. It is distinctly to be understood that the stamp (of any office) was affixed to facilitate the convenience of the postal authorities, and for no other object.

In the "Postal Guide" it is expressly notified that for the convenience of the postal authorities every letter should contain in the left-hand corner the name and address of the writer. You invite, nay request, us to do that, and while we act upon your suggestion a fine is imposed only that we dared to facilitate postal work. I would ask, Sir, whether this is fair.

I write this in the interests of the general public, and will be obliged by your remitting me the fine imposed upon me without any justification whatever.—Yours, &c.,

BURJORJEE N. BILLIMORIA,
Manager, the *Family Magazine*.

## A SOLDIERS' GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

SIR,—Will you allow me through your paper to say a few words in reference to an old sore of Tommy Atkins, *viz.*, Sisters as nurses in military hospitals. In 1887 every man serving in India was asked to subscribe towards this object, and I think I may safely say that every man responded to the call without a murmur. No one knew better than himself what this meant. Every man gave to the full extent of his means. Yet we now find ourselves well into 1890, and yet no nurses have arrived in one single military hospital in this Presidency. Surely, this is hard on men who at the best of times cannot afford to give much from their pay; to give with a cheerful heart and yet get nothing for it. In a station like this there should be nurses. Poor fellows coming off a long voyage from home probably having suffered all the way out, are, on coming ashore taken to the hospital and instead of receiving a woman's gentle care are handed over to native servants; these men have very likely never seen a native before and naturally do not like to have them near them. They get worse as a matter of course. Orderlies are sent for. A man from a strange regiment comes—in some cases not caring for the job, in all cases without training or experience. At best if they have any, very, very little, and having really no interest in the poor patient. Even the best orderly in the world, do what he will try his best, is not able to come up to a woman's gentle care. As I said he has neither the training nor experience of the Sister. How should he have? Should a poor fellow die, even his last moments are not soothed by a woman's kindly words. He goes to his long rest regretted by his comrades and mourned by those he loves, but surrounded by strangers (not women) and natives, after a long illness, with much suffering it may be. Surely, this is hard. These nurses are trained, and in many cases can get the patient to take the necessary nourishment that the orderly in his rough but well meaning way cannot supply, because he does not know how to set about it. I have been myself in hospital, thank goodness not for long, and with nothing serious, and in my humble way I am only stating what I have seen, what I know to be facts. Now, Sir, amongst the many influential people in this city who take an interest in Tommy Atkins' comfort, would only use their influence, and a little energy, and would only remember that in case of need the soldier is the first they look to for help. If they would think of this, and do something, I am sure they will find that the soldiers are not ungrateful. He has done his share, let them do something. If they can have nurses in the Civilian General Hospital in this city, surely *two at least* could be spared for the soldiers who have not the civilian's chance of care and attention.

Excuse me, Sir, for having taken up so much of your valuable space, but if I have in my poor way been able to awaken a little interest to what I really consider a necessity, I am sure you will not grudge it, but will rather forward it on as much as possible.—Yours, &c.,

Colaba, April 12. TOMMY ATKINS.

## CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Smeatham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smeatham, appeared on behalf of Hajee Joosub Peerbhoy, a Mahomedan merchant and ship-owner, and made an application that a summons might be granted on Mr. Edward Murray Slater, the constituted attorney of the Bank of Bengal, on grounds of defamatory statements having been made by the said gentleman against the complainant, in a letter, dated the 12th of April. On that date, a letter, in the handwriting of Mr. Slater had been forwarded to a certain Hajee Abdoola Latiff Baladina, wherein it was stated that the complainant, Mr. Hajee Joosub Peerbhoy, had misappropriated a sum of Rs. 5,000, which had been paid to the Bank for allowing the s. s. Tanjore to proceed to Jeddah, and was keeping out of the way. A copy of the said letter was produced and exhibited before the Court. The counsel further informed his Worship that on the following date, namely, the 13th of April, the said Mr. Edward Murray Slater had addressed another letter to the said Hajee Abdool Latiff Baladina, in which he withdrew the statement he had made in the aforesaid letter. As no apology had been tendered for having made use of the said defamatory statements, which were likely to harm the complainant's reputation Mr. Smeatham, on behalf of his client, charged the said Mr. E. M. Slater with defamation under sections 499 and 500 of the Indian Penal Code, and requested that summons might be issued against the said gentleman, and that he might be dealt with according to law. His Worship granted the application.

## DEPARTURE OF H. M.'S TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

HER MAJESTY'S troopship Euphrates, Captain J. E. Pattison, sails to-day for England with 48 officers, 15 ladies, 15 officers' children, 332 European rank and file, 60 women, and 142 children, and also 5 officers, 1 warrant officer and 66 men of Royal Navy. The following are the names of officers and their families.

Col H A Bushman, Bl Half-Pay
Col H C G Dugdall, Bl 3rd Rifle Brigade
Brig-Surg R Waters, Bl Med Staff
Surg-Major A Minto, Ms Med Staff
Major and Mrs R B Cotton, Bl Wiltshire
Major and Mrs J C R Glasgow and two children, Bl Suffolk
Surg-Maj L A Irwing and child, Bo Med Staff.
Major C Taylor, East Surrey
Surg-Major W M Jamess, Bo Med Staff
Paymr F B J Mathias, Bo R N
Chief Eng W H Gay, Bo R N
Capt W B McDougall, Seaforth Highlanders.
Lieut R Y Fraser, Bo R N
Surg G Wilson, Bo Med Staff
Capt W J Hicks, Bl R A
Capt H A Bennett, Bo Comst Dept
Capt Knox, Ms Hampshire Regt
Surg W W Peyn, R N
Lieut J S Polock, R N
Capt F B Oldfield, Bl R E
Capt H M R Menzies, Wiltshire
Capt J S M Lennox Conyingham, Connaught.
Capt C F Randolph, Bo, Lanc Fusrs
Capt and Mrs C W B Farrent, Rl Muster
Capt and Mrs A B C Williams and three children, Bo Staff Corps
Capt P Malcolm, Bo Staff Corps
Capt and Mrs G L H Sanders and child, Bl Staff Corps
Capt A G Meddley, Bl Staff Corps
Capt H L Kirke, Bl R A
Capt and Mrs B M Lloyd, Bo R H A
Capt E A Dickinson, Dub Fusrs
Capt G Beaumont, Liverpool
Capt R M O Glynn, Middlesex
Lieut J T Carter, Leicester
Lieut H N Roome, Bo Staff Corps
Lieut and Mrs S W Tighe and two children, Ms Staff Corps
Lieut D Warren, West Surrey
Lieut G A Travers, Bl RE
Lieut F W Towsey, West York
Lieut C J Briggs, 1st Dra Gds
Lieut and Mrs A E Lascellas and child, Norfolk
Lieut A S Jenour, Bl R A
Lieut A J Stephen, West York
Lieut R W Smith, Scottish Rifles
Lieut H Sargent, Cheshire
Lieut H N Sargent, Devonshire
Lieut and Mrs T W Bumby and 5 children, Bo Ord Dept
Lieut and Mrs H Fostes and two children, Mr Ord Dept
Lieut F E Geoghegan, Bo Gloster
Lieut E B Wilson, S Lancers
2nd Lt E M J Molyneux, 3rd Dra Gds
2nd Lt W A Tilney, 17 Lancers
Widow of Lieut Merriman, Bo Staff Corps
Wife of Lieut Buene, Bl Staff Corps
Two children of Lieut Ezechiel, Bo Cont Dept

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—I hear that Lord Randolph Churchill's remarkable memorandum on the administration of the army was drawn up with the assistance of General Brackenbury. As the General is greatly in the confidence of Lord Wolseley, it is not difficult to understand that the proposed changes have a very influential military backing. As a matter of fact, there is a strong feeling among the military members of the House in favour of some such reorganisation as Lord Randolph Churchill contemplates.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the bows, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates guthe wels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every, where at Is ½ per bottle Wholesale oy the Anglo. American Drug Com any, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

## SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED FRAUD UPON THE BANK OF BENGAL.

HAJEE ADUM HAJEE ABDUL LUTIFF, a Memon merchant, was charged at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Bayley and a Special Jury, with having, on the 10th September last, forged a document purporting to be a valuable security for Rs. 50,000 in the name of Ebrahim Hajee Jakaria; also with having, on the 25th September last, fraudulently and dishonestly used a forged document, namely, a bill of exchange for Rs. 50,000, purporting to be endorsed by one Jan Mahomed Abdul Suttar; also with having, on the same date, cheated by false personation and induced Mr. Edward Money Slater, of the Bank of Bengal, to deliver to him the sum of Rs. 15,000. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the Bank of Bengal; while Mr. Badroodin and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the defence. The undermentioned gentlemen were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Arthur K. Leslie, foreman.

Mr. Sassoon J. David.
,, Samuel Jackson.
,, C. Newborn.
,, N. M. Wadia.
Mr. Nusserwanji Byramjee.
Mr. Kenneth Macaulay.
Mr. James Bickmore.
Mr. Hormusjee C. Coorlawalls.

Mr. Macpherson, in addressing the jury, read sections 266 and 471 of the Penal Code, which bore upon the two transactions with regard to the bills of exchange, and the third charge, the charge of cheating, was dealt with by section 430. The prosecution had, in accordance with the prescribed ruling of the Penal Code, selected only three of the seven charges against the prisoner, on which it would be their duty to decide whether he was guilty or not. The first charge was that of having forged a bill of exchange for Rs. 50,000, which bill was afterwards discounted by the Bank of Bengal, and purporting to be authorised by one Ebrahim Hajee Jakaria, the accused signing the name and representing that he did so under a power of attorney, which he told Mr. Slater had been granted to him by a well-known Memon merchant, named Ebrahim Hajee Jakaria, who had previously stood security in that and other Banks for him. Therefore that charge would turn upon him whether he was guilty upon that head. As a matter of fact, the prisoner had used the power of attorney granted by Ebrahim Hajee Jakaria, and which was really then in the hands of Messrs. Burder and Bayley. However, it subsequently transpired that Jakaria had never authorised the accused to use it. Counsel could not say whether it was intended by the defence to bring forward another Ebrahim Hajee Jakaria, but as far as Mr. Slater was aware, there was only one man of that name here. If the jury believed that the Bank of Bengal discounted the bill upon the faith of the prisoner, who had declared he possessed a power of attorney from Ebrahim Hajee Jakaria, then they would find him guilty of the first charge. Mr. Slater would tell them that, shortly before this took place, the prisoner had large dealings with the Bank. He then appeared to have got into difficulties; and they then financed him on the security of Ebrahim Hajee Jakaria. Of course it made all the difference to the Bank whether he was the Ebrahim Hajee Jakaria who signed the endorsement or not. It might also be mentioned that Jakaria would tell them in evidence that he never authorised the signing of this bill. The second bill for Rs. 50,000 was also signed by Ebrahim Hajee Jakaria, and on it the accused procured the endorsement of one Jan Mahomed Abdul Suttar, who the prisoner represented to Mr. Slater, was a member of a very good and wealthy family. Later on it turned out that this so-called Jan Mahomed Abdul Suttar was an employe in a mill. The real Jan Mahomed Abdul Suttar could tell the jury that he never signed the bill, while the real person, who endorsed the bill would come and tell them that he was a mill employe on Rs. 15 a month. This man, after being dressed up with an embroidered turban, coat, and boots, was taken to the Bank and represented to be Jan Mahomed Suttar. Later on Mr. Slater's suspicions being aroused, he sent a trustworthy person to enquire into the indentity of this man, whose real position laid bare the whole of this forgery. The third charge was only another way of putting a similar transaction. The prosecution charged the accused with endorsing the name of the sham Jan Mahomed Suttar, whose real name was Jan Mahomed Abdul Suttar Seedick, on a bill, and so inducing Mr. Slater to hand him a sum of Rs. 50,000. The prosecution would have to confine themselves to the three transactions, the story of which would be placed before the jury in the evidence.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Mr. Edward Money Slater, examined by Mr. Macpherson, said he was the agent of the Bank of Bengal in Bombay, and had been so since September, 1880, exclusive of a year's absence from April, 1888, to May, 1889. The prisoner had had dealings with the Bank before the witness's departure in 1888. On return from leave, he discovered that the accused owed the Bank a large sum of money. The Bank used to discount his bills on Calcutta, always stipulating that his bills or hoondies should be endorsed by other persons. Witness was aware that a number of bills had been signed by the prisoner in the name of Ebrahim Hajee Jakaria. Witness was frequently told by the prisoner who Ebrahim Hajee Jakaria was; that he was a wealthy Memon, a great personal friend of his; that he had no business and merely lent and borrowed in his name. On returning from leave witness questioned the prisoner about his own account with the Bank, because he had heard that his bills were being returned from Calcutta. Prisoner said he owed about two-and-a-half lakhs to the Bank of Bombay, and that these were bills signed by Ebrahim Hajee Jakaria, and that he had deposited certain deeds of property at that Bank. When asked how Ebrahim Hajee Jakaria had come to stand security for him for such large sume, prisoner said that, at the Bank of Bombay, he was covered by little deeds, and as regarded the Bank of Bengal, he said Jakaria was his friend and would do anything he asked him. Prisoner's words were: "If I should ask him to cut his throat, he should cut it for me" At that time, witness knew of no other Ebrahim Hajee Jakaria, and prisoner said there was only one. Witness's suspicions were first aroused about August. On the 18th September, 1889, prisoner gave him a letter purporting to confirm the power of attorney of Ebrahim Hajee Jakaria. The name of that man certainly influenced witness in discounting the bills which he would not otherwise have done. When the prisoner first proposed the name of Ebrahim Hajee Jakaria, he produced a bill for income-tax. That was in November, 1887, and witness entered a remark in the opinion book. Subsequently he saw Ebrahim Hajee Jakaria, and was told by him that he had never signed any power of attorney nor endorsed any bills in favour of the prisoner. Amongst the names prisoner mentioned was that of Jan Mahomed Abdul Suttar. That name was first proposed to witness soon after his return from leave in May, 1889. In renewing the bills the prisoner suggested the name, and witness on making inquiries about him was told that Suttar had estates worth five or six lakhs of rupees. On another occasion, prisoner told witness that Suttar was one of three brothers, whose father was dead, having left a large amount of property divisible among them. Prisoner also mentioned that Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Joosub, whom witness knew, was Suttar's guardian. On these representations, Suttar's name was accepted. Bills purporting to bear Suttar's endorsement were then discounted. If it had not been for those endorsements, the bills would not have been discounted. As witness had been pressing prisoner to bring Jakaria to the Bank, he on one occasion reported that Jakaria had been taken to Mr. Burder, before whom Jakaria had confirmed the power of attorney. On asking prisoner if Jakaria was the same man who had stood security in the Bank of Bombay, he said he was.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budroodin: The accused's transactions for his father dated back for many years, probably before 1880. The prisoner held a power of attorney from his father, Baliadina, whose business he carried on. Difficulties regarding the prisoner's bill began to his personal knowledge in May 1889, but they really existed and commenced in January that year. The name of Jakaria first appeared in the Bank's accounts in 1887, and was signed by him personally. It was understood that the shroff, Bhawoo Crishnarao, then at the Bank, should guarantee the genuineness of signatures. The bills now under enquiry were renewal of prisoner's previous bills. All renewals were practically new transactions. It was only after Bhawoo Crishnarao was dismissed that it was discovered that he had an account with the prisoner. Bhawoo was dismissed about the middle of September, 1889. He was not questioned about the account. It was not known if Bhawoo was in the habit of arranging for the endorsing of bills. It was not understood why Bhawoo charged the accused discount, as all transactions were carried out personally between witness and the accused. Bhawoo was now under a criminal charge of allowing a forged name to be appended to a bill.

Re-examined by Mr. Macpherson: Bhawoo is not to be found in Bombay. The effect of the renewals of the bills was a suspension of the right of the Bank to sue for the amounts mentioned in them. The bills were drawn on the prisoner's father's firm in Calcutta.

Cunyalal Abirchand, the shroff of the Bank of Bengal in Bombay, said he joined his appointment on the 1st September, 1889. Before that he was employed in Calcutta as cashier to the firm of Bansilal Abirchand. The hoondie shown to witness was signed Ebrahim Hajee Jakaria by the prisoner, and purported to bear the name of the drawee. It was written in witness's presence by the prisoner. Witness asked the prisoner by what authority he did so, and the prisoner replied that he had a power of attorney. The hoondie of the 25th September for Rs. 50,000 bore the name of Jan Mahomed Abdul Suttar, and was written in his presence. He had never seen Suttar before that. The prisoner told him the person was Suttar. The other bill for Rs. 15,000 also bore the same endorsement. The person now brought forward was the many Suttar. He had on an embroidered turban and coat with a pair of Europe shoes. The three hoondies were brought by the prisoner.

Cross-examined.—The endorsement by Suttar was made in the presence of witness and the prisoner.

After hearing some further evidence, the Court adjourned until this morning.

## THE SALAMBO CASE.

GREENHALGH writes to *Hayes's Sporting News*:—I write to explain how it was I did not wire you about Salambo's death, as I fear you might think it strange my not having done so. The reason was this: I heard nothing about the horse's death until I saw it in the newspaper, and to make sure the information was correct I wired and received reply, saying she died on the 24th of March. As so many days had elapsed I made certain you must have had the information already and did not wire in consequence.

(2.) Now, dear Sir, this horse's death from a disease, which does not come on all at once, but takes considerable time to develop itself, surely makes it patent to any disinterested person that the animal was ill in Bombay, and in no fit state to acquit herself in a race in the way that was expected of her. It is the decided opinion of Veterinary Surgeons that a horse would be particularly unfit, even in the very first state of the complaint to do any racing. Under these circumstances do you not think it would be only common justice to me for the Stewards of the W. I. T. C. to re-open the case and reinstate me, publicly clearing my character of the ruinous imputations which they have unjustly cast on it? In the face of such evidence as this and of the very unfair treatment I have received at the hands of the Stewards on this side of India, I live in hopes that the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club will not permit the disqualification here to effect me within their jurisdiction, and I trust you will be kind enough to put the matter before them in the clear manner that I know you can do.

(3). Perhaps you do not know that some of the Stewards whose names were given as being present at the meeting on my case were not in Bombay when the race was run. Can they then possibly be in a position to give an opinion, seeing that no evidence could possibly have been placed before them to give them any information, neither myself nor any jockies in the race with me being called up before them; nor any witnesses, whom I have offered to produce professional men, whose opinions as to the state of the horse when she came in the paddock, would carry weight anywhere, being asked a question about the matter.

(4.) I have been informed, in the presence of witnesses, by a gentleman of influence on the Turf, that the Stewards were put out with me for having published my case. Do you think, Sir, that after my character was so grossly impugned in all the newspapers in the country, when I was publicly accused of not riding to win, that it could possibly be expected by the W. I. T. C. Stewards that I would quietly submit to the disgrace without trying to clear myself when I was innocent, and when they would not do me justice when I appealed to them. What other course was left open to me but to appeal to the public before whom I was maligned without the chance of a defence? I have appealed to them and now that they know the particulars, I believe, I have their sympathy. Was this an offence on my part? and does it entitle a lot of men, who, I hope, are gentlemen, to make it a reason for being hard on me? If so, I have misjudged what justice is.

(5.) In conclusion, permit me to thank you for the trouble and interest you have already taken in my case, and allow me to assure you that you are doing it in the interests of an innocent man. As you are aware I have always hitherto borne a good character in my profession in this country, and on reference to the Australian Jockey Club, you will find that I always did before I came here; but this goes for nothing in the opinion of the W. I. T. C. Stewards who without hesitation would ruin an innocent man, not giving him the slightest chance of defence; but sending him to the wall simply because he is the weaker party.

Byculla, 7th April 1890.

## TEMPERANCE CANTEENS IN INDIA.

*On Guard*, the organ of the Army Temperance Association, says:—The fact cannot be disguised that many of our soldiers who came out to India with the best intentions, are led into wrong-doing, if not crime, by the present canteen arrangements. The temperance man, and the wild "irregular drunkard" are brought together under the present canteen regulations, with the result that the former is made a drunkard without knowing it, and perhaps commits a crime under the influence of strong drink, which under ordinary circumstances or in his sober moments would have been an impossibility. An old French prove says "You bring up a man to be a thief and then punish him for being so." The army authorities in India apparently recognise this proverb in providing for the gratification of the drunkard, without safeguarding the man of morality and temperance habits. The result is lamentable in both directions. The dissipated man becomes confirmed in his habits, and the temperance man is made to descend to the level of the military scapegrace. Whatever may be said of the expediency or otherwise of the Army authorities providing cheap means by which the soldier can obtain even a moderate supply of strong drink, they are in duty bound to protect the morals of the soldier who is, so to speak, pure and undefiled in the matter of alcoholic poisoning. So many cases have recently occurred of the terrible effect of strong drink on our soldiers, that we feel driven to advocate the necessity of special measures to meet the difficulty. Under any circumstances, Mr. Caine has done well to bring the matter before Parliament, as in so doing he may at least ensure the safety of those young men in our Army who have come out here with the best intentions, and desire to remain sober and useful members of the service. What is proposed is very like part of the scheme propounded some little time ago by Sir Frederick Roberts, for the promotion of comfort and rational amusements of the English soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the Army in India. It will be remembered that the Commander-in-Chief issued orders that a regimental institute was to be maintained in every British Regiment, Battery and Depot, and temporarily, when possible, in every detachment of British troops whose strength is equal to a company. The new institutes were to take over charge of all existing arrangements for purposes of recreation, including the canteen and the coffee-shop, and they were to be divided into five branches, namely, the refreshment department, library, reading and recreation-rooms, Army Temperance Association room, and theatre. The management of each institute was to be entrusted to a specially selected committee appointed by the commanding officer, a major or senior captain being president, with two subalterns as members. The refreshment branch was to be in charge of one member—the other looking solely to the library and recreation-rooms. The object of the scheme as set forth by the Adjutant General was "to suppress the use of profane and obscene language and without drawing the reins of discipline more tightly than is necessary, to make the institute a means of raising the tone of the less orderly characters in the regiment to that of their well-conducted comrades." Though we believe the project did not expressly provide for temperance canteens, yet it admitted the necessity for them, for no system of rational amusement and the benefiting of the soldier would be compiete without the arrangement which is to be proposed by Mr. Caine. There should be no half measures in this matter, for the fact is patent that, even if it is not the duty of the State to compel its soldiers in India to be teetotalers in the strict sense of the term, it is morally bound to provide means whereby men of strictly temperate principles are

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The Senaparile, or Grapple plant of the Kalahari desert, exhibited by Mr. J. Bowker, is a real vegetable curiosity. In its general appearance it resembles rather a species of star-fish than a plant, and each ray or arm is tipped with barbs, which catch in the wool of sheep, and the hair of goats or horses, causing great trouble to remove them. When they fasten in the wool they have to be cut out.

M. Korobow has devised a satisfactory method of fixing the magnetic curves or lines of force around a magnet, as exhibited by means of iron filings. Wax paraffin is melted on a sheet of glass or paper, the filings are dusted on while the sheet is under the influence of the magnet, and they are fixed by warming the paraffin film which binds them on a stove. When cool, the paraffin acts as a translucent gum.

"Turfa" is the name given to a mineral which has been discovered in quantity at Maratin, a place about sixty miles south of Bahia, in Brazil. It consists of petroleum, paraffin, gasoline and lubricating oils. Machinery has been imported from this country to work the material.

The grand cannon of the Colorado, one of the natural wonders of the North American Continent, is being surveyed for a railway. The cannon varies in width from 300ft. to several miles, and is bounded by walls of rock in some places almost vertical and of enormous height. At one part near the little Colorado river, the cliffs are of marble, and rise 300ft., but above these rise another series of sandstone cliffs 2,500ft. high.

Another police call apparatus has been introduced to the notice of the London public by Mr. F. E. Morgan, of New Haven, Connecticut, U.S Stations, in the form of street lamp-posts are erected at different points of the streets, and the policemen on the beats have keys which open the station, and at the same time light a gas jet. The transmitter is an automatic service telegraph, which sends the desired message without loss of time to the central station, where it is received, and from which help is dispatched. Besides the transmitter and receiver, there is also a telephone for speaking, if it is found necessary.

On the 7th instant Aden was visited by a heavy rainstorm, which in less than an hour filled and overflowed the Government tanks, which have a total capacity of eight million gallons. The roofs of the Eastern Telegraph Company's station leaked, and the telegraph instruments were so wetted that working became impossible. A week later another severe storm occurred, accompanied by so much thunder and lightning that all the submarine cables were put "to earth," that is to say, disconnected from the apparatus and connected to the earth or ground contacts. They were afraid of the lightning destroying the insulation of the lines. Professor T. E. Thorpe, the well known chemist, has discovered a new compound of phosphorus (P, O,), which takes the form of a circular crystals, melts with the warmth of the hand, and glows under the same conditions as phosphorus. It burns readily in oxygen and chlorine, and forms a new compound with ethyl alcohol.

Mr. C. Bell, of Richard-street, Bradford, has introduced a simple machine for folding piece goods without creasing them. The machine is also provided with a measuring drum, and an indicating dial by which the length of a piece is told.

M. Bartholdi, the well-known architect of the American figure of "Liberty," is engaged in designing a monument to commemorate the baloon service of the Franco-Prussian war, which is to be erected in the Square of St. Pierre, Paris. He proposes to construct a model of a baloon out of thick glass, with an ironwork netting. An electric arc lamp will occupy the centre, and light up the whole interior.

It has been observed that lead pipes confined in conduits of creosoted wood are apt to deteriorate, and the evil has been traced to the action of "phenols," or the volatile constituents of the creosote oil employed in preserving the wood. Mr. F. C. Prindle, C.E., has pointed out that if creosote oil free from these "phenols" is employed, the lead remains uninjured.

At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Stockton-on-Tees the President stated that the salt field of Teeside covered an area of 11 square miles, and that the vein was 70 feet thick on an average. Each acre, therefore, contained 200,000 tons of salt, and the district could supply the whole world for 800 years.

The Zestu telephone, which closely resembles a watch in appearance, has been adopted in the French Government telephone service. Inside the case are two concentric bowls of soft iron, each having a coil of wire round it. These bowls form the electromagnet, and the armature or vibrating diaphragm is placed over them as a lid to the case.

Our scientific contemporary *La Nature*, for March 15, gives an account of an alarm-girdle for men-of-war, or harbours, to protect them from the sudden attack of torpedo-boats by night. The girdle is made of wire with floats, and is supported by buoys at intervals all round the vessel. When the enemy breaks through the line a night light flares up and indicates the spot.

Taxine is the name given to a new alkaloid which has been extracted in large quantities from the leaves and seeds of the yew tree. (Taxus baccata). The new product is an oil which solidifies on cooling, and possesses narcotic properties.

The "green ray" or flash of bluish green light which is sometimes seen at the instant the upper limb of the sun sets or rises in the sea has again been the subject of a careful study, this time by Professors Schoncke and Lange. It has been thought that the flash was due to the solar light seen through the edge of a green wave; but a recent observation of Professor Lange made in the Baltic disproves this hypothesis, for he saw the same phenomenon when the upper disc of the sun disappeared below a streak of cloud which lay across the luminary shortly before sun-set. That the effect is not merely subjective seems to be shown by the known fact that it occurs at sunrise just before the edge of the sun appears above the water. It is likely that Professor Schoncke's explanation is the true one, and that the green ray is an effect of atmospheric refraction. As the light of a planet seen near the horizon with a good telescope is drawn out into a spectrum having the blue or more refractive rays uppermost, so the blue and green rays of the sun, being more refracted than the other rays, are observed first or last according as the disc arises or sinks beyond the horizon. It is only in certain states of the atmosphere that the ray is visible, and it still remains to determine these. But it is probable that an unusual transparency of the air is requisite.

During his lecture on the subject of salads to the Royal Horticultural Society, M. Henri de Vilmorin, President of the Botanical Society of France, referred to the nutritive value of salads, owing to the salts of potash, which in ordinary vegetables are lost in the cooking. The French enjoy a large number of salad plants, the British utilise very few. M. de Vilmorin recommended to the notice of English growers and the public in general, certain specimens of the dandelion, the barbe de capucin, witloof, and chicory. These plants make excellent salads. From a ton to a ton and a half of witloof is brought to Paris every day from Brussels, where it is cultivated with great success. At the meeting some samples of English salads grown in March, for instance, corn-salad, lettuce, and blanched chicory, were exhibited from the gardens of the Marquis of Salisbury at Hatfield.


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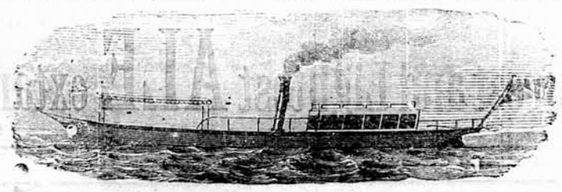

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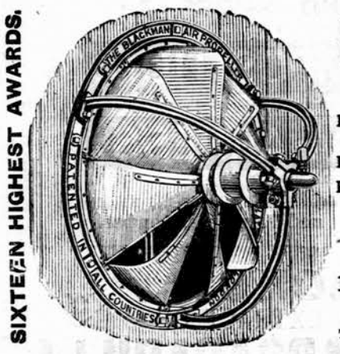

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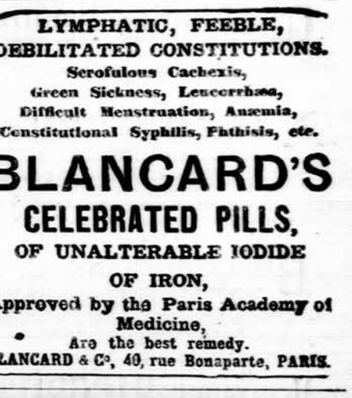


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For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing

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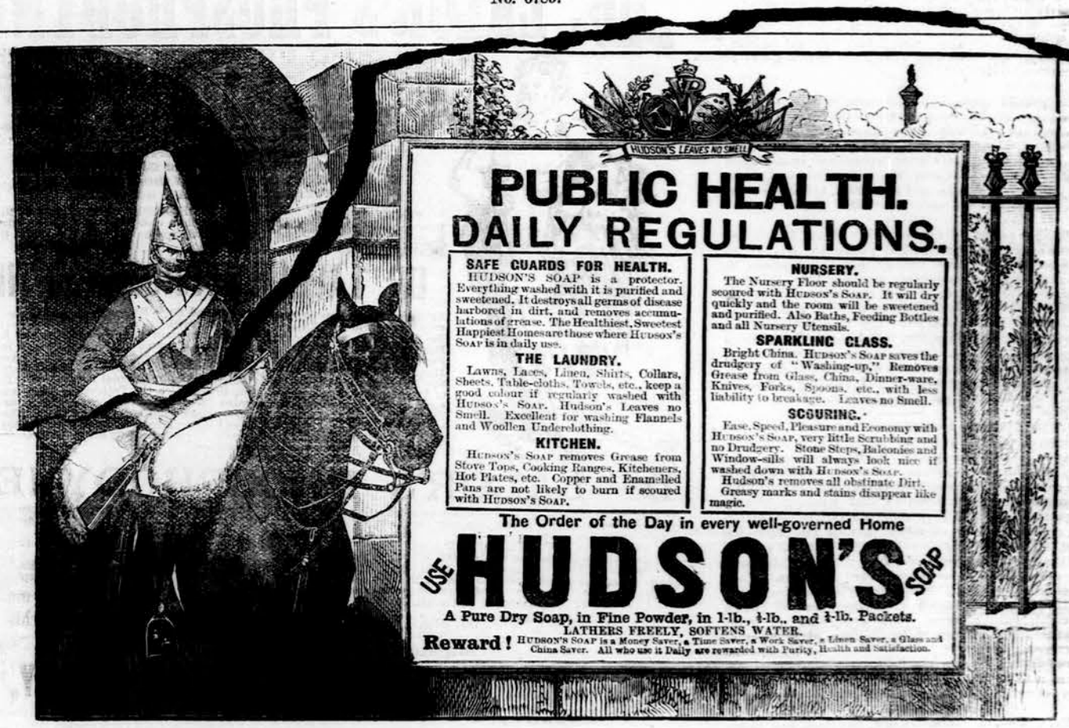
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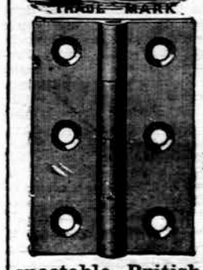

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